Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper Established in 1855

MAY 25 th 1916 . Price 10 Cents



Every Now and Then

—I run across a man who "doesn't believe in advertising"—one who says "advertised goods cost more."

As a general rule—while he says that he at least is not influenced by advertising—he has on an advertised collar and advertised shoes; he shaves with advertised soap and an advertised razor. He reads advertised books—and goes to an advertised theatre. And if he smokes—it's an advertised tobacco.

Every time I meet him—I'm genuinely sorry for him, as I am sorry for the man who doesn't believe in telephones.

The big economic problem of the world is now, as it always has been—

"How can each of us get the most from his day's work?"

Measured in gold, wages may be lower or higher than they used to be.

Measured in things to eat and wear; in books to read and music to hear; measured in comfort or convenience—in shoes to walk in or automobiles to ride

in—every one of us gets infinitely more for his day's work than anyone a hundred years ago.

And so, more in proportion than last year, or last month—or, indeed—than yesterday.

This century has made more difference, in the physical things of life, than any other single century ever made. For this century saw the beginning of *steam* and electricity. Steam means quicker transportation of goods—electricity quicker transportation of *ideas*.

If it hadn't been for greater and wide distribution, the great factories—which have made good things cheap and cheap things better—could never have existed.

If it had not been for the railroads—great and wide distribution could not have existed.

TO SEC THE

If it were not for the advertisements that take to millions of people the news of what the great factories are producing—the factories could not exist.

If it were not for advertising, you might be paying \$2 for something that was better made a hundred miles away for \$1.

And—if it were not for advertising, you would be living today without even knowing of the existence of most of the things that are now necessary to your comfort. The

sewing machine costs money—but cheapens shirts. The printing press costs money—but cheapens books.

The telephone costs millions
— and saves tens of millions.
Advertising costs money — not only lowers selling costs, but, by increasing the field of competition, lowers prices, too.

Chic article—one of

This article—one of a series to Advertise Advertising was written for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (headquarters Indianapolis) by



And advertising does a finer thing than all of these. For it stirs in men the desire for better goods—for better homes—and so—for finer lives. It is the one biggest, broadest, single economic influence for good in the world today.

So—when, now and then, I meet the man "who doesn't believe in advertising" I am glad. For I am apt to tell him some of the reasons that I think him wrong. Which is a pretty good way to burnish up and strengthen my own faith.

(Send for booklet, written for buyers like yourself. Every man or woman who buys commodities of any kind will find it profitable reading. Address: A. A. C. of W., Indianapolis.)

Why Earn Only \$1500 a Week

as an ORDINARY

Stenographer?

Be An

EXPERT

and Earn

50°°

DCLB360996

ESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States

Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXII

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916

No. 3168

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 635, NewYork HELPWANTED-\$75MONTH

Let Us Help You Into a Big Job

How to Become a Master of Shorthand-FREE

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House Bream's Bldg, London, E. C., England, Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce recedentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

Address all Correspondence to the Leslie-Judge Co., 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



A Clean Cover is as Necessary as a Clean Collar

This binder will keep your copies of Leslie's neat, and keep them together, too.

A year's collection of Leslie's is one year of current history in picture and a terse summary of current events as well.

current events as well.

Fifty-two copies of a magazine whose worth increases with each year that passes and which becomes a veritable treasure, a reference for future generations, are fifty-two copies worth keeping intact. A year of Leslie's in a binder is a year of Leslie's in a binder is a year of Leslie's saved.

This practical binder holds the copies securely without defacing the pages, it cannot slip or tear the leaves and it does not "pinch" the covers. It leaves the whole page exposed. A year of Leslie's in the binder is as easy to read as a magazine of equal size.

\$1.50 brings the binder postpaid LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY 225 Fifth Avenue New York City



FREE SERVICE TO LESLIE'S MOTORISTS

Would you like to have expert advice about the operation of a motor car, motor cycle, or motor truck?

The services of H. W. Slauson, motor department editor of Leslie's, are yours for the asking - that's one of your privileges as a subscriber to Leslie's. Thousands of our subscribers are making very practical use of this department.

> Simply fill out the coupon, writing detailed questions on the margin-or write a letter or postal card -as is most con-

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fifth Avenue

Centlemen

Motor Car Motor Cycle Motor Truck Flease send me free of charge the following information: Best Touring Routes*. From....

Selection or care of tires

Repairs (Give nature of Trouble)....

Address

*Maps will be furnished as supplements to replies when necessary. The inquirer may consult and take notes from the map, returning same without the slightest obligation; or if the map is kept, its nominal price may be remitted to the publisher.

Les. 5-25-16

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly

TO RIDE IN THE CADILLAC IS TO REVISE YOUR IDEAS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES LUXURIOUS MOTORING

BETWEEN two cars, even of excellent riding qualities, you may be able to observe certain slight or indifferent distinctions.

But you will recognize that the difference between the smoothest, steadiest car you have ever known, and the eight-cylinder Cadillac, is not merely slight or indefinite.

It is impressively brought home to you that you must reject your previous ideals and that you must adopt new standards of what constitutes real motoring luxury.

Before you have ridden a mile in the Cadillac, you find that the qualities which you have most desired in a motor car, have been developed to a point that is absolutely new to you.

You discover—immediately the car glides into motion,—that the quality of quietness has been given a new significance.

You find that neither the engine nor any other part of the marvelously efficient mechanism intrudes itself upon you.

You relax into forgetfulness of the means by which you are carried forward.

You find that you are traveling more continuously on direct drive than you had thought possible in any car.

Pick-up, from a snail's pace to express train speed, is accomplished with

so little effort that it is scarcely apparent.

Hills which, before, had compelled a car to strain and labor, seem almost to subside into a level roadway—so easily, so quietly and with so little exertion does the Cadillac surmount them.

Fatigue and exhaustion, which may have characterized your journeys in the past, are replaced by a sense of intense exhilaration and keen enjoyment.

The most enthusiastic Cadillac admirers are those whose motor car experience has been most extended.

There have been no exceptions to the astonishment and delight of those who have ridden in this unusual car.

The handling and control are so easy; the springs and the deep, soft upholstery are so yielding; the smoothness, the quietness, the activity and the flexibility are so delightfully soothing; there is such a sense of velvet softness in every movement of the car, that you cannot resist its supreme charm.

And so, your experience with the Cadillac, resolves itself into something even broader than complete satisfaction.

It carries with it the gratifying sense of owning something different and something superior—a car which surpasses ordinary standards and deepens and intensifies the enjoyment of every phase of motoring.





DITORIA

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE:

MASTER BUILDERS!

HERE are masterful men who build up and destructive men who tear down. The man who can tear down is not as proud of his work as the man who can build up. There are employers who know how to build up

a business, to choose competent heads of departments, to decide on workable plans for efficiency and for the expenditure of additional capital profitably.

From the humblest places, at the work bench, the men develop with marvelous celerity. They grad-uate to the foremanship, to the superintendency and finally to the head of their own business and are honored sometimes with a place among the captains

Nearly every great business institution in this country has at its head a man who began at the foot. The richest man in the United States began as clerk

in a country store at \$4 a week.

The grumbler complains that such things cannot happen now. They are happening all the time. Current news dispatches report that, at the age of forty-seven, Mr. T. E. Wilson has been placed at the head of the firm of Sulzberger & Sons Company in New York at a salary of \$150,000 a year which will be doubled by other emoluments.

Yet he began as a messenger in the establishment at \$3 a week. All of his success occurred in the brief period of about thirty years, from boyhood to

middle age.
Mr. Theodore N. Vail, the head of the American Telegraph & Telephone Co., says that he is looking every day for men fitted for \$10,000 a year positions

Never before were finer opportunities presented for wide-awake, energetic, industrious, constructive

young men to make their mark.

The world is always looking for the man who can It pays little attention to the one who can tear down.

Strange, indeed, it is that so much attention is paid by the credulous to demagogues, loud-mouthed street corner orators and an occasional self-opinionated college professor saturated with social-istic fads, who denounce the existing order of

These common nuisances demand that old institutions be torn down, the Constitution of the fathers be revised, the elder statesmen be supplanted by idealists of the new school, and the rule of the people be made the rule of the mob.

The thinking people have been learning, by bitter experience, during the past decade, how costly this policy of destruction is and are turning away from it to await the dawn of a constructive era.

They are getting ready to welcome from exile the captains of industry and preparing to send the dis-turbers back to the oblivion from which they came, God speed the day!

LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

BUSINESS man at Hastings, N. Y., recently committed suicide because he was so prosperous he couldn't attend to all his business.

A man has been sent to jail at Tacoma, Wash., for re-ferring to Washington as a "blasphemer," "slaveholder," and "inveterate drinker."

When a "Welcome Home Dinner" was given to "Boss"
Cassidy of Queens County, N. Y., on his release from Sing
Sing Prison, his friends greeted him with the song "My
Country 'Tis of Thee."

A woman working beside her husband in a munitions

A woman working beside her husband in a munitions factory in New York refused to go ou on a strike when he did. When she went home, he assaulted her and was arrested. His wife begged him off.

A member of a New York grand jury recently a candidate for the legislature has been arrested on the charge of having stolen goods in his possession. The record showed that he had served a term in prison for shoplifting.

The descendant of an aristocratic Virginia family who lost a large estate by mismanagement was found suffocated in a garret in New York recently. He had turned on the gas, leaving a pathetic letter and prayer for mercy.

us, leaving a pathetic letter and prayer for mercy.

The New York Legislature recently closed with the embers throwing books and bill files at each other while

ADVICE TO BUSINESS MEN

BY OTTO H. KAHN, NEW YORK

ET the business men get together through a properly constituted, permanent or-ganization, and, guided by practical knowledge, broad vision and patriotism pledge themselves to use their legitimate influence and their votes to oppose actively what they believe to be harmful lawmaking. Let them strive, patiently and persistently, to gain the confidence of the people for their methods and their aims. Let them meet false or irresponsible or ignorant assertion with plain and truthful explanation. Let them take their case directly to the people—as the railroads have been doing of late with very encouraging results—and inaugurate a campaign of education in sound economics, sound finance, and sound national business principles.

a cabaret singer entertained the crowd with dancing and vulgar songs, so vulgar that some members withdrew.

A man sent ten cents in postage stamps to the Patent Office at Washington for two copies of a patent. The stamps were returned with a letter saying that currency must be sent. The man sent a dime and at the end of a week was informed that the copies of the eatent were must be sent. The man sent a dime and at the end of a week was informed that the copies of the patent were exhausted and that the Treasury Department would return his money. A week later, the Treasury Department advised him that it would take three weeks to audit his account and refund his ten cents. The man had spent six cents for postage and the Government twice as much. Efficiency at Washington.

And the people rule.

And the people rule

A FAIR QUESTION

WHILE Congress has wasted all of the present session without producing any effective legislation in the nature of Preparedness and while it bids fair to continue in session as indefinitely as the first session of Congress did, it is consuming valuable time in an effort to spend the taxpayers' i..oney in constructing a munitions plant that will be a death blow to the plants that have been built up by private capital at the behest of the Government and a Shipping Bill that will put the Government in ruinous competition with every private shipowner. While Congress is thus continuing the disastrous policy of busting and smashing business, our great captains of

industry are striving to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity the European war has developed for us to enter into the markets of South America and of the Orient and to find new outlets abroad for an increasing volume American goods. Who is filling the pay envelopes? The busters and smashers or the captains of industry?

It is a fair question.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

GROWING! When the first issue of the New York Herald was published by the elder James Gordon Bennett, on May 6th, 1835, the population of New York City was 270,000. When the Herald recently commemorated its was 270,000. When the Herald recently commemorated its eighty-first birthday by issuing a superb anniversary number, the population of New York was 6,000,000. In this remarkable growth of our great metropolis, coincident with the growth of the Herald itself, the latter has played a part so important and eventful that it well deserved the words of praise it received from every quarter. The Herald has never been stronger than it is today, thanks to the vigorous and vigilant management of the worthy son of a worthy sire.

THOUGHTFUL! From Dallas, Texas, comes to us a letter to the editor from a reader who encloses a newspaper article written by Mr. J. S. Cullinan, a wealthy business man of Houston, pleading for a better citizenship and for fairer treatment for the business men of the country. Our correspondent says, "As a union workingman, I believe that men of the calibre of the editor of Lesure's and Mr. Cullinan are doing much to bring about a fuller realization of the duty mankind owe one to another in the field of justice and fairness." Many letters of similar tenor prove to us that among the most thoughtful of all American citizens are the workers in our shops and factories

labor leader who claims that he can deliver the votes of the merican workingman makes a great mistake. The American orkingman thinks for himself, and he votes as he thinks.

QUIT! Under the destructive La Follette Seaman's Act, sailors can quit a vessel at the last minute before it leaves the dock. Recently a strike was declared just after a steamship had left the wharf in New York just after a steamship had left the wharf in New York harbor. The vessel was obliged to lay at anchor in the bay to the great annoyance of the passengers. Suppose a steamship line, or a railread train, just before its departure should suddenly ceclare that it had decided to abandon its trip and ask the passengers to retire. Suppose the Steel Corporation, or any other great industry should, without a moment's warning, post a notice that its doors were closed, its employees discharged, and that no orders would be filled. What an outburst of indionation we would. would be filled. What an outburst of indignation we would have, what a demand in Corgress for an immediate investigation and for the punishment of those who put the public to unnecessary inconvenience. There are two sides to every question

BULL MOOSE! Four years ago, the Bull Moose vote BULL MOOSE! Four years ago, the Bull Moose vote in Nebraska was 72,000. Two years later it was 8,000 and at the recent primaries in Nebraska, with eight counties to hear from, about 100 Progressive votes were cast. This seems to indicate that the Progressives are dissolving into their original elements. This impression is confirmed by the result of the recent special election for member of the House of Γ epreventatives, to fill a vacancy in the second district of West Virginia which for six years has been Γ en octatic. Ceorge M. Bowers, Republican, who was defeated in 1914 by a plurality of 1350 votes, was elected at the special election by a plurality of over 700. In 1914, the Progressive non ince polled 1750 votes. This year the party largely supported Mr. Bowers Colonel Roosevelt wrote a letter in his behalf. The campaign was fought out on national issues. Chairman Lilles of the Republican National Committee says the result is significant, and it is. result is significant, and it is.

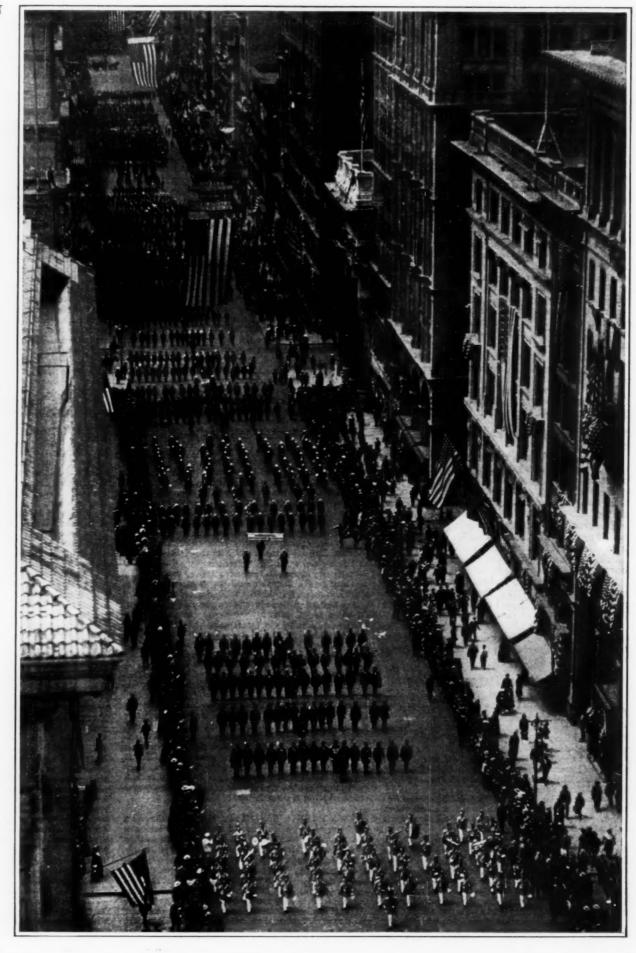
HARE! James H. Hare, most famous of war photographers, will shortly be picturing the European war again for the readers of Lesle's. During the few weeks he spent in and around New York he was shown many attentions and was in great den and as a speaker before clubs and at dinners. An ong the more prominent places in which the story of his war experiences was received with rapt attention were The National Arts, Cornell and Advertising clubs, of New York; the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia; the Fress Club, Washington; the Pilgrims Association, Boston; the offers and cadets of West Point; the Publicity Association, Springfield, Mass, and the officers of the Atlantic fleet at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The modesty and sincerity with which he told and the officers of the Atlantic fleet at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The modesty and sincerity with which he told his remarkable adventures under fire in this and other wars won him the instant admiration and respect of his audiences everywhere. Not only in his prefessional work, but in these social asides does Mr. Hare establish himself as a gentleman without fear and without reproach. It is with particular pleasure that Leslie's announces that he will continue as the head of its plotographic staff, not merely throughout the war, but thereafter so that our readers may be assured of the best in news photographs for many years to come.

REGRETTED! That faithful supporter of President Wilson, the New York Evening Post, comes to the conclusion regarding the non-ination of Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court that "the long and bitter controversy the Supreme Court that "the long and bitter controversy over the appointnent is proof enough that it never should have been nade." Having named Mr. Brandeis, the President feels of ligated to stand by him. Hence his letter to Senator Cullerson, urging confirmation. This letter discloses that the appointment of Brandeis was made on the recon n endation of Attorney General Gregory, the obscure lawyer from Texas whose appointment to the Cabinet created comment and surprise. It is deeply regretted that President V ilson, in his letter to Mr. Culberson, seemed to reflect upon the distinguished former presidents of the American Bar Association who had the courtents of the American Bar Associat son, seemed to renect upon the distinguished former presi-dents of the American Bar Association who had the cour-age to protest against Mr. Brandeis's appointment on the ground that "he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States." These ex-presidents of the American Bar Association include that eminent New England Democrat, Simeon E. Baldwin, and such distinguished jurists as Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and William H. Taft. Against Mr. Gregory's recommendation the protests of these gentlemen weigh immeasurably. If Mr. Brandeis had had a high sense of public duty, he would have requested withdrawal of his name long ago.

PATRIOTS' RECORD PARADE

DEMONSTRATION
IN NEW YORK
BREAKS
ALL RECORDS

150,000 ENTHUSIASTIC MARCHERS DECLARE FOR PREPAREDNESS New York was ablaze with American flags on May 13th, when a procession of 150,000. including 20,000 women and 10,000 National Guardsmen, marched from early morning until night past a reviewing stand at Madison Square, in a preparedness parade. There were 200 military bands from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania and 50 fife and drum corps. 12,000 per hour passed the stand in files of 20 each, the Na-tional Guard bringing up the rear in two sections of 5,000 each. There was no display banners allowed, other than the American and municipal flags and small division marking banners. Twenty Supreme Court judges, all the city officials, and the Naval Consulting Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, marched, while bankreal estate men, dry goods men, exporters, shipping men, actors and all the trades and professions were represented. The procession was viewed by a million enthusiastic spectators. This photo was taken just after the parade passed the Leslie-Judge Com-pany's building on Fifth Avenue.





DAUGHTERS WHO WERE RAISED TOBE SOLDIERS

INTERESTING VIEWS FROM THE WOMEN'S

PREPAREDNESS CAMP

AT CHEVY CHASE

IT'S HARD TO DO THIS BEFORE BREAKFAST
Recent arrivals at the Women's Preparedness Camp at Chevy
Chase, Md., a suburb of Washington, where 200 women are undergoing military training. They do setting up exercises as shown here,
drill with guns, and take courses in first aid to the injured and signal
work. They get a lot of fun and much benefit out of the camp.



MOST EFFICIENT OPERATOR
Miss Elizabeth Harding, of Washington, daughter of W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve
Board, is the most efficient telegraph operator in
the camp. She is a belle in Washington society.



THEY POLISH THEIR OWN SHOES

Mrs. William Slater of New York, and Miss Frances

Moore, of Washington, beginning the day by doing
humble duties that they would never touch in their
huxurious homes. But it is all a part of the fun.

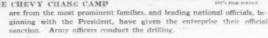


AIDE TO THE COMMANDANT

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., has the rank of lieutenant-colonel, is aide to the commandant, and also camp inspector. When she can get time she practices telegraphy



BIRD'S-ETE VIEW OF THE CHEVY CHASE CAMP
It is laid out in military style and is kept scrupulously neat. The women take their duties scriously, as is .videnced by the adoption of a rule that candy should not be admitted to the grounds. Many of the recruits sanction. Army officers co





FEMININE OCCUPATIONS NOT FORGOTTEN

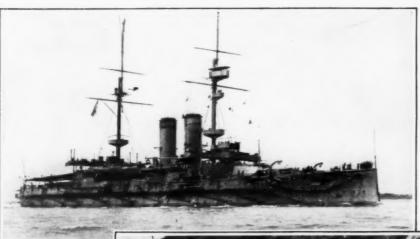
Mrs. Caleb Powers, wife of the Congressman from Kentucky, brought her knitting and is not too tired to do a few stitches after a day's drilling.

PICTORIAL DIGEST



METHODISTS HOLD WORLD'S GREATEST RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

One of the most comprehensive religious gatherings of the world is the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which, with 1,000 delegates, has been in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The Quadrennial Conference is the governing body of the church and includes delegates from all parts of the world. The proceedings this year were of unusual interest, as several important points of the church discipline were up for revision. An interesting article on the work of the Conference will be found on page 667 of this issue.





SUNK BY GERMANS
The British battleship
Russell was sunk by
striking a mine in the
Mediterranean Sea on
April 27th. The loss of
life was about 124. Admiral Fremantle was
commander of the Russell,
which was the tenth
capital ship of the British navy to be sunk
curing the war and the
fourth to be destroyed
by a mine. The British
have lost 10 capital
sh.ps, 12 cruisers, 4 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 3
torpedo boats, 11 submarines and 18 auxiliary
cruisers and transports. SUNK BY GERMANS marines and 18 auxiliary cruisers and transports. Yet it was recently announced in the House of Commons that the navy is now stronger than at the beginning of the war.



WONDERFUL PICTURE OF A STRANGE WRECK

Last week we printed a picture of the wreck of the big Japanese liner $Chiyo\ Maru$, made by a passenger who took the photograph in the midst of the fog that was responsible for the ship going

onto the rocks of Tamkan Island, near Hong Kong. Now we present a picture made by a valued contributor from Hong Kong after the ship was abandoned. It is a unique photograph.

"LESLIE'S" AT THE FRONT

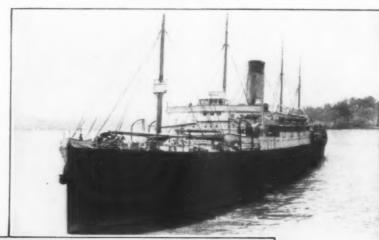
THE FRONT
This picture, showing two German soldiers with a copy of Laste's, was received recently from the front. It was sent by Charles Frommhold, with the following aslutation, dated "Somewhere": "Three cheers for Laste's 60th birthday, on account of which two hyphensted Americans, now participating in the monster fight, send you this card. Laste's is indeed the only paper that stands for real American neutrality. American neutrality. With best wishes, The Two Soldiers."

THE WORLD'S NEWS



HOW OUR BOYS IN KHAKI LIVE IN MEXICO

A view of the camp of the Sixth United States Infantry near San Antonio, Mexico, taken on April 27th. The men have only their shelter, or "dog," tents and they live on the open desert without a tree or a blade of grass in sight. The temperature is frequently 120 in the middle of the day. Yet the health of the army is excellent and the men are ready for anything. Owing to the stubborn attitude of Carranza no agreement has been reached with his government and the troops are being consolidated to withstand any treacherous attack by Mexican soldiers.





When Miss Emma Plessner, assistant secretary of the Real Estate Board of Toledo, O., announced that she was about to marry John J. McCann, the Board decided that she should have a distinctive wedding present. So they built her a \$4,000 house, and did it all in one day—her wedding day. Ground was broken at 4:30 a. m. and at 4 p. m. the house was complete, even to the telephone and the letter box. It had been painted outside and in, the walls were papered, and it was wholly ready for occupancy. More than 150 men took part in building it. Remember this record when the contractor wants to take all summer to build your house. When Miss Emma Ples



THE FATE OF INTERNED GERMANS AT LONDON

They are concentrated in camps where they are well provided with food and allowed to receive visitors, but to prevent illegal communications they are separated from their visitors by a wide table. Guards

are always on duty. These victims of the war must remain in prison until hostilities cease. Many wealthy people are among them. All the belligerent nations imprison enemy aliens of military age.

"CTMRIC" SUNK
The White Star liner
Cymric, known to thousands of transatlantic
travelers, was torpedoed and sunk off the
Irish coast on May 8th.
She was laden with
\$5,000,000 worth of
war materials, but carried no passengers.
She was not warned,
and five of her crew
were killed by the
explosion of the torpedo. No Americans
were on board, which
prevents the affair
from further complicating relations between the United
States and Germany. "CTMRIC" SUNK

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

GERMAN CRISIS 13 AVOIDED

THE German note conceded our demand that submarine warfare be conducted according to the recognized rules of interna

tional law, but suggested that this country induce Britain to relax her blockade; otherwise Germany would then exercise "complete liberty of decision" in submarine warfare. President Wilson, in his reply, accepted at face value the concession, but declared that this Government can neither entertain nor discuss the suggestion that the "rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants." "Irritating but acceptable" was the first view of the German note at Washington. Ex-Secretary of State Bryan called it "fine," while Prof. E. C. Stowell, professor of international law at Columbia University characterized it as a "triumph of international law." The comment of the Cincinnati Volksblatt that the note is "more than conciliatory" was typical of the German-American press. The London papers scoffed at it. The Express calls it "humbug"; the Daily Chronicle says the "purpose of the long rigmarole is simply to gain time"; the Daily News says, "It can only mean a break," and in this is expressed the "It can only mean a break," and in this is expressed the universal view of the Paris papers. The Italian press calls the note "unsatisfactory"; the Russky Imadid of Petrograd says "America is again faced with the prospect of interminable negotiations over particular instances"; the Jornal do Brazil, in expressing the general Brazilian disapproval of the note, says that "instead of simplifying, it has complicated the Pan-American question." The New York Times styles President Wilson's reply "the just and perfect answer"; the New York World says it "has taken all the bargain and barter out of the German note"; the New York Herald says there is "wisdom in courtesy," but the New Haven, Conn., Journal-Courier would have "preferred a more direct method of dealing with the impudent German reply." The Washington Post says the answer is "good sense and good law and should be applied to Great Britain as well as Germany." This point is em-This point is emto Great Britain as well as Germany."

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS

phasized by the German-American press, the New Yorker Herold declaring, "It is now President Wilson's duty to hold to strict accountability the other nations which are now committing violations of international law." The Berlin press, hailing the note as ending the German-American crisis, denies that any conditions were attached to the German concessions. That part of the Wilson note the Lokalanzeiger characterizes as a "work of supererogation, for the German note contained no such conditions." However, Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung expresses by implication the idea that Germany's "expectation, really amounted to a condition. The coinci-lent publication of a note from Germany admitting full liability for the torpedoing of the Sussex

favorable comment of the German press. The Zeitung am Millag points to this as proof that Germany is ready to assume the consequences whenever it is wrong

PEACE RUMORS IN THE AIR

THE paragraph in the German note expressing Germany's "readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests" has stirred up another batch of peace rumors. At Easter time, according to a Rotterdam dispatch, the Kaiser wrote the



Pope suggesting that he and the King of Spain secure an Pope suggesting that he and the King of Spain secure an immediate armistice pending peace negotiations. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its Rotterdam correspondent declaring that when Ambassador Gerard visited German Army Headquarters the Kaiser intimated that he hoped President Wilson would take some step in the direction of initiating peace negotiations. A message from Pope Benedict to President Wilson has been delivered by Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, Papal Delegrate to the United States. Cardinal Gilbons, who said been delivered by Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, Papal Delegate to the United States. Cardinal Gibbons, who said he had an inkling of what the note contained, remarked, "There is something in the air." A dispatch from The Hague announcing that the Kaiser has summoned to headquarters Prince von Bulow, former Imperial Chancellor, is considered significant, as Prince von Bulow, by reason of his Italian connections by marriage, could readily approach, the Pays in peace negotiations. The British approach the Pope in peace negotiations. The British press rejects all peace talk at this time, declaring that no inconclusive peace, such as might be made now, would sait the Entente powers. The London Daily Telegraph and the property of a draw in abborrent? says, "the very suggestion of a craw is abhorrent." "Sooner than many expect," says the *Daily Mail*, "Germany's approaches will be more definite and frankly on the basis of a suitor for peace, not that of a belligerent offering terms.

MODIFICATIONS

BRITISH BLOCKADE PRESIDENT WILSON'S reply to the German note brushed aside the "expectation," expressed in the latter, that as the price of

Germany's concession in conducting submarine warfare the United States should exert pressure upon Great Britain to relax her blockade. "Responsibility in such matters," said our note, "is single, not joint; absolute, not relative." As Secretary Lansing pointed out in a public statement in connection with the sending of our reply to Corporate, the issues between this country and Great ermany, the issues between this country and Britain are being settled according to the terms of so-called Bryan peace treaty signed shortly before the outbreak of the war. This provides that settlement of ues between the two powers shall proceed by diplomatic gotiations for a year. In the event of failure to secure negotiations for a year. settlement, a joint commission will then be given another settlement, a joint commission will then be given another year to investigate and report. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, has made important concessions affecting neutrals. Business mail, placed in a separate bag, will be examined without delay and proceed on the ship on which it was originally mailed. Several early Orders in Council, under which many seizures were made, will be amended and the Government will rely upon the accepted principles of international law in pressing cases in the prize court. Finally the thirty-eight Germans and Austrians, taken from the American steamship China, have,

in response to our protest, been ordered released, with the reservation that this action is not to be considered a precedent.

EVENTS in Mexico are drifting

CHAOS REIGNS

IN MEXICO

Americans dread and what all good Americans dread and what most thinking ones believe inevitable—intervention. With the entire mobile regular army either in Mexico or along the border, and with 4,000 National Guardsmen called into the federal service to protect our regular regular army well be side the given by the content of the content o territory from hostile raids, the situation may well be termed the most serious that has yet developed in our relations with Mexico. In Washington its gravity is realized Senator Borah of Idaho reviewed it in an address to the Senate. In opening he said: "I do not suppose there is Senate. In opening he said: "I do not suppose there is another story in history so humiliating as our relationship with Mexico." Again he said: "Is it any wonder that nowhere are our demands respected and nowhere are our citizens protected?" In placing the responsibility for the present conditions he pointed out that "after having driven out Huerta and leaving chaos in his place we left chaos to reign supreme over the interests of Mexico and our own citizens therein for nearly two years. Then we recognized one of the bitterest foes of America in Mexico. Carranza has manifested his hatred toward us in many ways." The senator described Carranza as "without ability, stubborn, stupid and a bigot, a persecutor of religion and a hater of Americans." His concluwith the situation that Carranza cannot restore order in Mexico, and cannot establish a government, and, what concerns us most, he cannot protect the border."

THE RATIONAL

ALTERNATIVE TOWAR have in it the elements of comgo to court voluntarily, nor do they have respect for a court that is powerless to enforce its decrees. These points were emphasized by ex-President Taft in his address at



the World Court Congress in New York upon "The Su-preme Court of the United States, the Prototype of a World Court." Such a court, depending for its existence upon international agreement, must have the power to upon international agreement, must have the power to decide whether questions presented in complaints come within the jurisdiction of the court. If any nation were free to decide for itself whether or not it should submit questions to such a tribunal, it would be without authority. "Courts of general jurisdiction in every nation," says ex-President Taft, "pass conclusively on their own jurisdiction, and so ought a permanent, international court, if it is to be effective." The nations which may agree to the reaction of such an international tribunal must likewise. creation of such an international tribunal must likewise possess a degree of military power sufficient to make ef-fective by force the decrees of the court should reason fail.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECOND PLACE FOR U. S. NAVY

OW the United States navy can be reestablished in second place among the world sea was recently explained in a

powers, was recently explained in a report of the general board of the navy, sent to Representative Butler of the House Naval Affairs Committee. The country is equipped to begin building within six months five dreadnoughts, five battle cruisers, nine scout cruisers, twenty-two destroyers and an unlimited number of submarines. If Congress should direct that private ship-builder abandon all private works agreed to receive in conversubmarines. If Congress should direct that private ship-builders abandon all private work, a great increase in capac-ity would be possible. If the Government were willing to pay for three shifts of labor, time of construction would be cut to one-half at an estimated increased cost of 40 per cent. Determining naval strength by the standard of displacement applied to ships already built, the United States navy reached second place in 1907 and lost it to Germany in 1911. It will cost \$604,012,179 to bring the American navy up to the fighting strength of the German navy. Figuring on ships built and authorized, the American navy was in second place for only a few months in 1909. The United States lost second position "because it did not build ships and provide personnel to meet the well-known building program of the nation now second in strength."

POLITICS AND CIVIL SERVICE

So many exceptions are being made to the application of the civil service laws that Senator Smoot of Utah recently stated in the Senate that

the value of civil service had been almost completely lost. Nearly all offices created by the establishment of new commissions, income tax collection, and even the Federal deputy marshals, have been exempted from civil service requirements. Recently the Senate rejected an amend-ment to the Hollis rural credits bill, offered by Senator Norris of Nebraska, which would put the employees of the proposed Federal Land Loan Board under civil service. As it stands, the bill provides that employees be chosen without regard to classified service, although they may be classified by executive order. Senator Smoot said that invariably, as soon as employees get into the Government service through political appointment, the civil service law is clamped down again by an executive order putting

om the New York Su TOO LATE

all the employees into the civil service, just as was done in the case of the employees of the Industrial Relations Commission.

IN MEXICO

LESSONS LEARNED A RMY rules and practices have had to be considerably revised as a result of the experiments of the expedition into Mexico. Army offi-

cers found that instead of adopting the newer methods of warfare they were compelled to revert to Indian fighting. The expedition thus presents the anomalous spectacle of the most modern implements of war, such as the wireless and siege guns, working in conjunction with individual cooking and washing and pack-mule transportation. The men have been thrown so often on their own resources for cooking that probably every one could qualify as an assistant chef.

A pack-mule kitchen is the most important improve adopted by the army in Mexico in the cooking line. mules can follow the cavalry anywhere and get there before dark, assuring the men of a hot meal. Usually, however,



A DISAPPOINTED CAT

the men, on their forced marches, cook their own meals. The cavalry saber has been useless in the campaign. The cavalry rifle proved too long, suggesting a return to the carbine, which oscillates less in the "boot" when packed on a horse. It was found necessary to adopt a better system of hobbling horses. Smaller horses were found desirable of hobbling horses. Smaller horses were found desirable. Wherever possible the hunter type, suitable for park and cross-country riding, was abandoned in favor of the smaller native ponies of the West and Southwest, which were able to shift for themselves. Bacon, coffee and hard tack, with a little sugar and salt, known among army men as the "iron ration," stood every test of the campaign. Automobile trucks demonstrated their efficiency. Standing beside the pack mules, they seemed to symbolize the connecting link between Indian fighting and modern warfare.

THE Federal Trade Commission QUESTIONS FOR
BUSINESS MEN

to 250,000 business men of the
United States, asking them to state
whether their business was profitable, whether they had in

operation an adequate cost accounting system, and how they regulated their prices to customers. There were a great many other questions in the printed form. A majority of the replies pleaded ignorance of the cost of production. Manufacturers fixed prices according to competitive prices Manufacturers fixed prices according to competitive prices. Some of the business men misunderstood the purpose of the inquiries, feeling that they were being asked to reveal the secrets on which the success of their business had been built. Chairman Joseph E. Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, explains that the replies are by no means compulsory; that the questions are designed solely in the interest of the business men themselves; that the replies are absolutely confidential and could not be disclosed or interest of the business men themselves; that the replies are absolutely confidential and could not be disclosed or used in any adverse action. The commission stands ready to place at the disposal of any manufacturer the modern cost accounting system which has been evolved by the commission's experts. With a good cost accounting system in operation, there would be no occasion for any manufacturer to do business without a fair profit. If he found his competitors were able to undersell him, he would turn to his cost accounting system and determine the turn to his cost accounting system and determine the reason for his expensive production.

TAMMANY SAVES
THE PHILIPPINES
it was predicted in these columns that the Tammany members of Congress, at any time, might control the destiny of the present Administration. This prediction has been verified by the vote of the House against the Clarke amendment

which provided for the freedom of the Philippines within four years. The vote was 203 to 154 in favor of the instruction of the House conferees not to agree to any time limit on the subject of independence for the islands. Since the Clarke amendment was adopted by the narrowest of margins in the Senate, the action of the House probably margins in the Senate, the action of the House probably kills the project so far as the present Congress is concerned. Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee, Tammany man, led the movement to save the Philippines from degenerating into another Mexican problem. He was supported by nearly the entire Tammany membership, which showed its ability to lead the Democratic party along the pathway of pational sanity. If the Philippines along the pathway of national sanity. If the Philippines had been abandoned, it would have meant that the United States soon would have had to deal with other powers which are already casting covetous eyes towards the islands, admittedly not yet prepared for self-government. The New York Evening Post has stated that the Philippines Independence Bill was killed by the opposition of

the Catholic Church and that of the 30 Democra.s who voted against Philippines independence, thereby insuring its defeat, all but two or three were Catholics, while out of 164 Democrats voting for the bill only two of three were of that church. The Administration is making no complaint of this and is meeting its defeat with good grace in view of the fact that the opposition does not indicate a personal revolt against the President.

FIGURE THE BURDEN

FROM TRADE

world's trade. If the present low tariff law should remain in effect, continuing to permit the entry of two-thirds of all imports free of duty, there is no doubt that the rich American market would be made the battle ground of this trade war. The Federal Trade Commission recently sent to Congress a report showing the enormous strength sent to Congress a report showing the enormous strength of the combinations of Europe with which individual American manufacturers have been forced to compete There are 60,000 successful corporations, each doing a business of \$100,000 in the United States. Many of these are capitalized at about \$1,000,000. What chance has a



manufacturer of this size to compete single-handed against great combinations in Europe capitalized at hundreds of great combinations in Europe capitalized at hundreds of millions? Yet the American manufacturer has not even been able to consult his friends engaged in the same business as to the prices they ought to charge in foreign markets or cooperate with a view to dividing the expense of foreign agencies and selling organizations without violating the anti-trust law. The Federal Trade Commission has recommended the lifting of the restrictions of the Sherman law from the export trade. There will shortly be introduced in Congress a bill to provide such relief and to place exporters under the surpervision of the Trade Commission. place exporters under the supervision of the Trade Commission. There are many persons who believe that the Sher man law should be repealed altogether, since it attempt to frustrate the natural law of supply and demand.

OF REBELLION DUBLIN'S

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE



WAR RAGED IN THE STREETS OF DUBLIN Photograph of British soldiers behind a street barricade firing on the Sinn Fein rebels who captured the post-office and many public buildings by a sudden uprising on April 24th. About 20,000 soldiers suppressed the rebellion in seven days. Dublin and vicinity was kept under martial law for several weeks.



IRISH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

IN ENGLAND
Rebels, who surrendered, photographed just after being landed at Knutsford, near Manchester. They are to be tried in England. The leaders of the rebellion were tried by court-martial in Dublin, and 15 of them were shot, including the seven who signed the proclamation of the provisional government. Many were given long sentences in prison. The loss of life was officially stated in Parliament on that day to have been 124 soldiers and 180 civilians killed and 397 soldiers and 614 civilians wounded. Irish leaders are protesting against what ed. Irish leaders are protesting against what they term the unnecessary severity of the court and Premier Asquith went personally to Dublin to investigate conditions.



THE HEART OF THE FIGHTING

THE HEART OF
THE FIGHTING
Sackville street, the
principal business
thoroughfare of the
city, was the center
of the hardest fighting.
The rebels held many
buildings from which
they sniped the soldiers, and it was necessary to use artillery.
Shells speedily set the
buildings on fire and
the destruction of
property is estimated
at \$15,000,000. Sackville street and adjacent thoroughfares
suffered most. During the week of street
fighting most of the
shops were closed and
food supplies were cut
off. Rations were issued by the army to
the starving people.



連

Part of the destroyed section of the city. The rebel leaders depended on aid from the German government, but destruction the destruction with the fight became hopeless they surrendered.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



KNOW THE WAR AS IT

REALLY 18 REALLY 18

Three Americans who probably know more about the great conflict in Europe than any others of their countrymen. They are, left to right: Edgar Rickard, secretary os the American Belgian Relief Commission; E. L. Keen, head of the United Press in Europe; F. R. Martin, head of the Associated Press in Europe. Practically all the news of the war that reaches the United States passes through the hands of the two last named. A great deal, too, that never reaches this country is known to them. Mr. Rickard knows the conditions in Belgium better than any other man. It is a common saying that the Associated Press and United Press are like oil and water, but Leslie's correspondent here but Leslie's correspondent here caught them "mixing."



A CALIFORNIA BRIDE
Miss Martha Fries Dunn,
formerly of Memphis, Tenn.,
was recently married to
Mr. John Dicks Howe,
President of the Dixie Club
of San Francisco, and a
former president of the
Mississippi Society of California. Mr. Howe has been
a valued contributor to a valued contributor to Leslie's for many years, and it was he who sent this paper the first photographs of the San Francisco fire—one of Lalle's most notable "beats."



RECRUITS AMONG INDIANS
Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub has
been commissioned an officer in
the Canadian army to enable her
to carry on the work of recruiting
Indians of the Six Nations. The
144th battalion is composed of
Indians, mostly enlisted by her. She is the only woman in Can-ada's army. Before taking up recruiting she spent a year as a war nurse in Europe.



PROF. LEE HONORED
Professor James Melvin Lee,
Director of the Department
of Journalism of the New
York University, has been
elected president of the
American Association of
Journalism Teachers. Professor Lee, Professor Albert
F. Wilson and George T.
Hughes, all of the same
school, are former members
of Lalie's staff.



MAY BE ENGLAND'S QUEEN

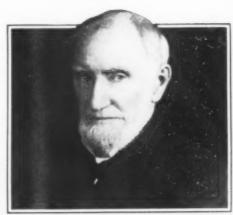
Princess Margaret of Denmark, whose engagement to the Prince of Wales is to be announced soon, according to court gossip. She is only 20 years old, but holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Her personality is said to be most barmine. The Prince is 22. charming. The Prince is 22.



WOULD DEPORT TROUBLE MAKERS After labor disturbances at Braddock, Pa., which resulted in the killing of several persons, District Attorney R. H. Jackson, of Allegheny County, announced that aliens who had been active in the riots would be recommended to the immigration authorities for deportation. He holds that persons who abuse the liberties allowed them here should no longer be permitted to enjoy them.



CAN CARRY MORE THAN SOLDIERS DO CAN CARRY MORE THAN SOLDIERS DO
Cornelius Daly, aged 72, and his wife, Jane, aged 73, of Bloomfield, Pa., recently walked more than 400 miles to visit relatives
in Georgetown, Ky. They carried their camp equipment, and despite their age were able to transport weights that would have
staggered soldiers on the march. They took seven weeks for the trip
and said that they preferred to walk because they were used to it.



'UNCLE JOE" CANNON AT 80

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON AT 80

The House of Representatives at Washington dropped business for an hour on May 6th to pay a tribute to Joseph Gurney Cannon on his 80th birthday. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in heaping honors on the head of the man who only a few years ago was denounced as a "czar" and a despot during the frenzied campaign waged to defeat him as speaker of the House. Mr. Cannon is the oldest member of the House in point of service, having entered the Forty-third Congress, which assembled 43 years ago. He has been elected to 20 Congresses, and defeated only twice. Speaker and Mrs. Clark gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Cannon and his daughter, which was attended by the elder members of the House and their wives.

MOTORISTS' PART IN DEFENSE

BECAUSE the European conflict has been called a gasoline war, it may seem to many that the automobilemounted battery and the self-propelled fortress are holding the center of the stage. But they are not; gasoline power is used to a far greater extent for the transportation of troops and supplies than for propelling a foundation on which is mounted a high-range rifle or an armored machine-gun. To be sure an army travels on its stomach, nowadays its stomach travels on four

rapidly-moving wheels.

It is the motor car of peace, susceptible to the requirements of war, which forms the nucleus of our transportation preparedness. The motor busses of Paris transported the French and Belgian troops by the thousands to the frontier to resist the invasion of Belgium. Had pleasure cars been as plentiful in Paris as they are in any one of our largest cities, 200,000 troops could have been moved 100 miles every five hours. The motor cars owned in New York State alone could transport a million men from New

York City to the eastern limit of Long Island in three or four hours—provided, of course, some method were found to overcome the difficulties of congestion at the bridges and on the main roads. It is not a lack of equipment rather it is a lack of the organization, the experience, the practice which would enable us to mo-bilize these men and machines in

the shortest possible time. But with a view to overcoming this defect, it is proposed, previous to maneuvers to be held this summer, to enlist 2000 car owners in New York City who will signify their willingness to loan their machines for a day's mobilization. With these 2000 machines it is to be determined how quickly to,000 members of the National Guard, previously assembled in the armories, can be transported designated camping ground.
s will form the nucleus of

WHITING SLAUSON

their every-day uses of peace these trucks are merely performing the same services which they would be called upon to do to a larger extent in time of war. The trucks which were ordered by the Government at such short notice, and which are performing such wonderful work in the Mexican cam-paign in which they proved their ability to travel over the rocky trails and arid wastes, are none other than stock models of commercial vehicles provided with special types of easily replaceable bodies which make them suitable for the protection and

FITTED FOR ROAD OR RAIL

ing the ties" is hard on a motor truck. Flanged we hable the vehicle to run on the rails, have been used able success. Heretofore these have required the of the truck wheels and their substitution by those ype. In the above truck a special form of flange irrectly over the tire on each wheel, thus saving spaceight, as well as hours of time in making the change.



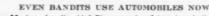
W YORK'S FIRST ARMORED CAR

This is one of several presento the New York National Guby public-spirited business of New York City. A spearmored car squad has been form in the National Guard.

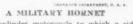
conveyance of the particular sup conveyance of the particular sup-plies to be transported. In fact, these trucks were literally "shipped from stock," and the changes in bodies were made by the soldiers after the vehicles had reached the front. Even the heavy truck with its maximum speed of but ten miles an hour is able to carry its four or five tons of supplies at a rate con-siderably in excess of that averaged by the finest cavalry, and students of military history have found it necessary to revise what

found it necessary to revise what had come to be looked upon almost as axioms in the service. Whereas the rate of progress of an army has hitherto been limited by the speed of the pack and supply trains, we now find the modern army mule reaching its destination, not only ahead of the infantry, but of the cavalry as well—and if the infantry is to be transported by wheel, the cavalry will become the slowest moving unit of the army. And for the supplies of the modern "flying squadron," the small light, high-speed half-ton delivery trucks of the present may be used to good advan-tage. With their pneumatic tires, thousand pound capacity and speed abilities in excess of 20 miles per hour, they serve their mil-itary uses fully as well as their mightier brothers

And even the owner of a motorcycle may feel that his mount may serve his country in time of need. As mountings for scouts and dispatch bearers motorcycles have already demonstrated their reliability and useful ness, not only in maneuvers, but in the present Mexican campaign as well. But, if to every tenth motorcycle in this country could be added a side car chassis on which had been mounted a machine-gun and light steel protective shield, similar to the type recently adopted by the Government, we



n bandit chief Fierro used an American-built car to and a portion of his personal supplies over some of the cks in Mexico. This photograph was taken a few days erro's death in an encounter with Carranza's forces.



two-cylinder motorcycle to which a side ar chassis has been attached, carrying a aachine-gun and operator. This vehicle is now being tested by the Government.

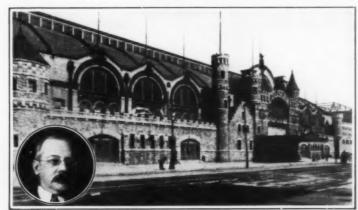
plan which will make possible, with our present privately owned equipment, the quick concentration of men and supplies at any desired point along our rapidly in-reasing network of good, hard-surfaced

But the pleasure car is not the only vehicle of peace which may be turned to the work of war. The army mule of the day is the truck which we see hauling canned goods to our grocers, meat to our butchers or our trunk to the railroad station. It



THE PATRIOTIC USE OF A PRIVATE PLEASURE CAR

BIG CONVENTIONS SOON TO MEET



MEETING PLACE OF THE REPUBLICANS The Coliseum in Chicago, where the Republican nominee for President will be sele by the convention that assembles June 7th. The attention of the nation will be for on this assemblage until the selection is made. In the insert, Hon, William F. Si sergeant at arms of the gathering

THE national conventions of the two great political parties will meet this year during the first half of June. The Republicans convene in Chicago on Wednesday, June 7th, and the Democrats will meet in St. Louis one week later. The Progressive, or "Bull Moose" remnant.

The leading favorite sons are former Vice-Republicans convene in Chicago on Wednesday, June 7th, and the Democrats will meet in St. Louis one week later. The Progressive, or "Bull Moose," remnant will get together in Chicago at the same time as the Republicans.

It is as certain as anything in politics.

rogressive, or "Bull Moose," remnant ill get together in Chicago at the same me as the Republicans.

It is as certain as anything in politics setts, and Cummins of Iowa, and former



WHERE WILSON WILL BE RENOMINATED President Wilson, who was nominated four years ago at Baltimore, after a protracted and bitter fight, will be renominated without opposition at the Democratic convention that meets in the St. Louis Coliseum on June 14th In the insert, Colonel John J. Martin, sergeant at arms of the convention.

can be that the Democratic convention will | Senator Burton of Ohio. These six men renominate President Wilson. Former Gov-ernor Glynn, of New York, as temporary chairman, will make the opening address

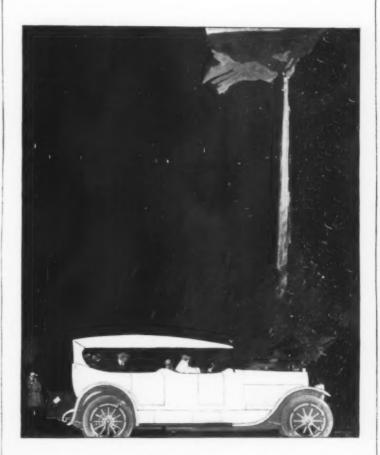
chairman, will make the opening address. The only business to require any expenditure of time will be the construction of a platform and the selection of a vice-presidential candidate. A Democratic vice-presidential nomination this year is an honor that none seek and few care to have thrust upon them. Therefore the convention may well be short, meeting on Wednesday and adjourning on Saturday.

Not so with the Republican gathering. Many States have favorite sons who will be placed in nomination. If Charles Evans Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, does not refuse the nomination, he will probably command a large number of the delegates after the formal votes for favorite sons have been registered. In the event of Mr. Hughes putting away from himself the nomination

will, among them, probably control more than a majority of the votes in the con-vention. It may devolve upon them to unite upon some other man as the unite up candidate.

Senator Harding of Ohio has been selected as the temporary chairman of the conven-tion and will make the key-note speech. The usual procedure is for the convention to meet and organize on the first day and after the appointment of the committees to adjourn until the next day. This gives time for the committee work. On the second for the committee work. On the second day the platform may be ready for consideration, and after its adoption nominations are in order. It is possible that this business will be reached by Friday. As there will be many nominations, each with the great pilot of the first helpt its oratory, it is doubtful if the first ballot can be taken before Saturday morning. If no nomination is made on Saturday, the registered. In the event of Mr. Hughes putting away from himself the nomination the convention may have difficulty in agreeing on a candidate acceptable to all factions. The one essential is to nominate the best man. The split in the convention four years ago, which resulted in the formation of the Progressive party around Colonel Roosevelt, has not entirely healed, although the Progressives have dwindled in numbers and enthusiasm. An increase of senti-





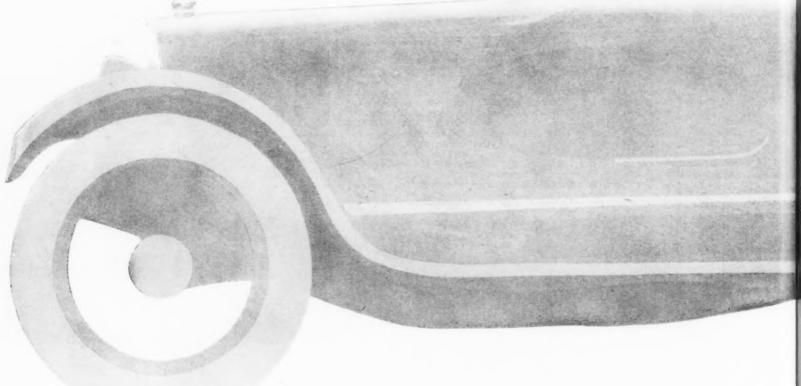
Ulhite Custom Built

The White Car can never become commonplace. It is too expensively built. And the grace of its custom design is too delicate to admit of successful imitation.

The opportunity is afforded each owner to express his individual taste in upholstery and finish.

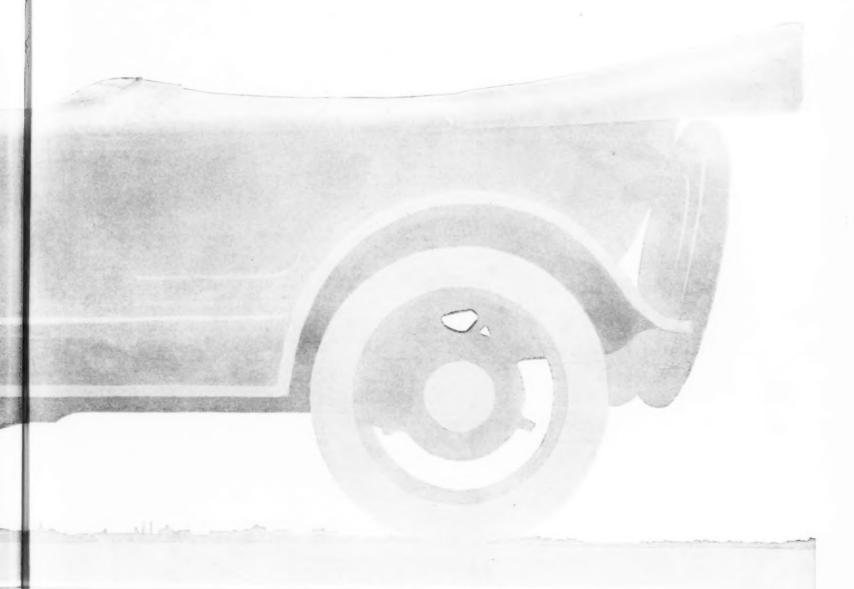
> THE WHITE COMPANY CLEVELAND





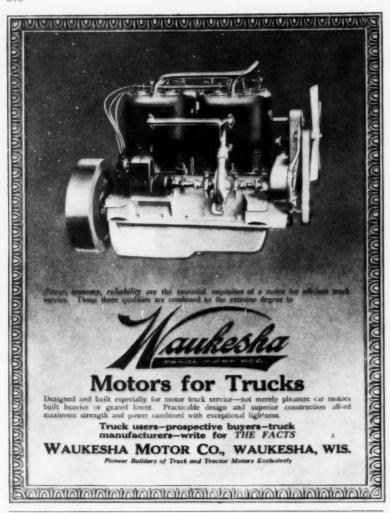
An Equipage A Croesus Might Covet— et

There is a motor car, of such inherent excellence, both as to external beauty and mechanical quality, that the richest man in the world might well be proud of its possession. The Yet, thanks to the marvelous achievements of science in our day and the matchless efficiency of the Reo organization and plants, this magnificent equipage is, in price and in maintenance cost, well within the reach of tens of thousands who, in their most extravagant moments, never dreamed of anything so splendid. Mentally compare, if you can, this sweet-running, silent, beautiful thing with the best that could have been bought only three or four years ago, and you will marvel at the six-cy



et A Modest American Family Possess

trides that have been made since then. ¶ We Reo Folk contend that one whose experience has been limited to other cars can have but a hazy conception of what we mean when we speak of Reo quality. ¶ Take this Six for example: one must drive it himself to appreciate its many points of superiority. ¶ Do that you can drive this Reo Six if you have ever driven any automobile and it will be a revelation to you. ¶ You will appreciate thereefter why this Reo has by common consent, been called "The Gold Standard of Values" in Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan.





HE fourth annual volume of MOTOR TRUCKS OF AMERI-CA is ready for distribution.

THIS publication is unique since in contains photographs and detailed specifications of the principal motor trucks made in the United States, furnished, checked and approved by the manufacturers themselves. It is the one absolutely authentic handbook of American motor trucks

SPECIFICATIONS are conveniently SPECIFICA TIONS are conveniently and uniformly arranged for comparison; essential facts presented without bias, concisely and helpfully. It contains an illustrated article, "Devices That Make For Motor Truck Efficiency." It aims to prove that buying a truck should include the installation of the best known devices naking the truck fully efficient.

EACH year this handbook has attracted wider and more favorable attention among truck manufacturers and agents because of its absolute dependability. It is also buying trucks, and who desire unprejudiced information, free from personal interest and solicitation of motor truck salesmen.

INQUIRIES for the 1916 edition have already been received from all parts of the world. We will send a copy, without charge, to any address, if requested on business letterhead.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, Ohio

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES ABOUT CHARITIES

THE country's biggest charity is the orphan asylum. In 1904 there were admission, and still fewer ever make a relicots, accommodating 100,000 children and requiring for their maintenance over \$10,000,000 annually. Over \$2,000,000 of this amount came from public funds, \$1,-000,000 from pay inmates, and the remaining \$7,000,000 from endowments and gifts. The people have a right to expect not only that these institutions should be conducted efficiently, but that they should reach and help the class of children for which they designed.

The astonishing disclosures made by the investigation of the New York State Board of Charities show that orphan institutions are constantly laboring to get hold of chil-dren to fill them, that many of them are private, some sectarian, and all largely supported by public funds, and that many institutions are founded by rich people who thus wish to honor their names, but who do not consider whether there is any need for more such institutions. The poor orphan appeals to the charitable instinct, and the child that is actually an orphan and poor as well deserves all the aid that may be given.

The investigation of the State Board of Charities of New York reveals that some of the inmates of orphan homes are not orphans, and the treatment given them to be careless and in many cases discreditable. This investigation bears out an earlier review of conditions in orphanages made Superintendent Charles H. Johnson of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, of Yonkers, "The phrase 'poor orphan' common one in every community," says Ir. Johnson, "but many of the children in the institutions are neither orphans nor poor." He gives examples to show how few orphans there are in many institutions A census of one institution showed 189 children, 101 of whom had both parents living, 75 one parent living, 10 full orphans and 3 unknown.

FILLED WITH NON-ORPHANS

Another institution, originally intended for orphans, had a population of 131 of whom only 32 were full orphans. An institution about to change its methods, after it had communicated with the parents and guardians of its 300 children, found that has only 75 children entitled to enjoy its benefits.

In July, 1914, Commissioner of Charities lingsbury secured the appointment of 47 special investigators to investigate the case of all investigators to investigate the classes of all inmates in charitable institutions in New York with the purpose of home rehabilitation. By the first of October these investigators had recommended 1,310 children for discharge, of whom 687 were actu-ally discharged from the roll of city de-pendents. Parents who had been desigpendents. nated on the records of the institutions as "not found" were discovered by the special investigators to the number of 375. In addition, the staff referred 126 parents to the Domestic Relations Court for prosecution and 164 were placed under order by the Department of Charities to contribute in part to the support of children in institu-tions. This investigation, against which such a hue and cry was raised in certain quarters, cost the city in salaries up to October 7, \$13,345, while the combing of the institutions saved the city more than \$247,000.

POLITICS TO BLAME

Why is it that conditions like this exist, in greater or less degree, in all orphan insti-tutions throughout the country? Inade-quate investigation and reinvestigation is ccountable for much of it. Some of it is due to politics. Mr. Johnson cites one Superintendent of the Poor, running for office, who let it be known among the foreign paper could be in every workingman's element in his district that, if they voted for him, their children would be cared for free of charge. Few institutions make an ade-

is a strong tendency to look upon the orphan asylums as one of the institutions that go with America. It is to them a sort of college where they may put their children to learn a trade, so that they may come out able to earn good wages without having been any expense to the parents. Aliens who any expense to the parents. Anens who have not been in the country long enough to ask for public charity without the fear of deportation will appeal to private institutions. "Such institutions," says Mr. Johnson, "accept children very often on the request of city missionaries, and these chil-dren that should never be in institutions and who cannot even speak the English language are cared for through a course of years, when properly they should have been deported."

MANY CHILDREN NEED CARE

There will always be a large number of children who will need institutional care. But coincident with the packing of orphan asylums with a big proportion of children who should be under the care of parents or relatives, we find nearly every state face to face with the problem of caring for defective children, and with insufficient stitutions for their accommodation. If the normal children who are needlessly kept in institutions could be eliminated, a large number of plants might thus be released for the care of defective children, who really need the protection and instruction and

isolation an institution affords.

A public institution offers neither the normal nor the ideal method for rearing children. When, therefore, you have placed a child in an institution it does not follow that you have always done the best thing for it. A good home is better than a good institution. Wherever possible the child's own home should be preserved intact. A good mother should be encouraged to keep her children with her, and be helped in doing so, if necessary, by public funds or private charity. The effort of modern organized charity is to keep the home together wherever possible, both for the sake of the children and for its disciplinary value to the parents as well. A thorough appli-cation of this principle will always mean a thinning out of the population of orphan asylums

If the State gives aid to private charitable institutions, and commits children to their care, they should be under public con-trol, or at least subject to a degree of public supervision, says New York World.

COMPLAINTS

AND COMPLIMENTS

CONSTANT reader from Sierra Blanca, Texas, writes: "For what purpose are our large commercial corporations compelled our large commercial corporations compelled to employ a lawyer or firm of attorneys to protect their business? Our laws must be revised, and by practical men with horse sense, and not by lawyers." Writing on the business side of government, Mr. C. Byron Valle of El Marmol, Mexico, says, Why not handle the business of government as private business is handled? Employ all government and municipal employees for the term of good behaviour, with the understanding that they will be promoted as their efficiency increases; Congress having the power to recall, and being responsible to the people and subject to recall."

Mr. F. J. Holy, a tailor in Portland, Ore., writes, "I learn things from Leslie's that money cannot buy. I wish that your



No unpleasant cigaretty after-taste!

Compare Camels with any cigarette at any price

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cigarette satisfaction, based on quality;

for, flavor that is so enticingly good;

for, smooth, mild-mellowbody that permits you to smoke Camels liberally without a flare-back;

for, freedom from bite, from parch, from any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste or any unpleasant cigaretty odor!

are a cigarette creation—as new to you in the expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos as they are

No matter how many you smoke, Camels will neither bite your tongue, parch your throat nor tire your taste. They are so refreshing, so enticingly good, you realize their quality superiority and do not hok for premiums or coupons.

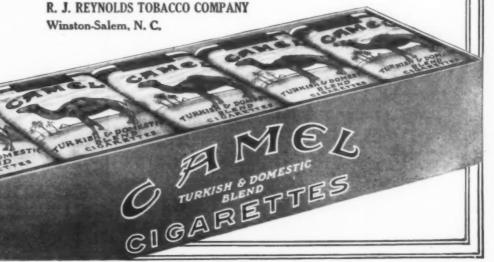
new in flavor.

Camels are mild—and as smooth and mellow and delightful as you can possibly imagine. Yet Camels have that desirable "body" that assures the most exacting smoker the full measure of enjoyment.

Your interest in Camels will increase the longer you know them. You will particularly appreciate the *absence* of any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste. The aroma of Camel cigarettes is exceedingly pleasant and acceptable in the home or office.

Camels deserve your consideration because they are so unusual. Compare them in every possible way with any cigarette in the world at any price!

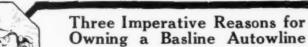
Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton for \$1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.











ope. Patented Sname Hooks keep the line sacppe sags. East of Rockies, \$3.95.

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK absolutely
pards your car and spare tires from auto th

you use it. Price, \$2.00 each.
POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is a "big brother"
Resline Autowline. It's for heavy towing. Price

Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. 23 North Second Street, St. New York Office, 76 N. Warr



MOTORISTS' COLUMN

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue. New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



ONE WAY OF KEEPING A TRUCK BUSY

The industrial corporation owning this truck has provided a trailer which is used for hauling the children of its employees to and from school. The trailer has a capacity for sixty children, the trip in each direction is made quickly, and the schedule is so arranged that the performance of the truck in its daily duties about the factory is not interfered with.

WHY SOME TRUCKS DO NOT PAY

THE average truck is sold on the basis particular vehicle over another cannot be that it will replace so many horses and wagons. And it will—if it is given the opporwagons. And it will—it it is given the oppor-tunity. Too often, however, the truck pur-chaser does not look upon his new vehicle as an investment representing a greater ex-penditure of money than that entailed by the purchase of a horse and wagon, and consequently he fails to obtain the full benefit

of its superior speed and load capabilities.

The truck capable of replacing three horses and wagons, which is given only the work of one horse and wagon, is operated at but a third of its normal efficiency, and the but a third of its normal efficiency, and the return on its investment will be lowered pro-portionately. But, in the effort to use the truck to its full rated capacity, great care should be taken that the vehicle is not over-loaded, for every hundredweight above the normal capacity will cost several times the saving represented in added wear on tires

and mechanical parts.

The truck which returns to its own greatest interest on its investment is the one which can be kept moving with a paying load the greatest part of the time. Proper routing plays an important part in the suc-cess of a motor vehicle installation, and if deliveries are arranged on the same schedule and division of territory as existed under the régime of the horse, even the best designed motor truck is almost certain to prove a failure. A detailed study of delivery districts, average loads, total mileages, and hours and minutes spent in loading and unloading is necessary before the most economic ical system of truck management can be devised. The belated order of a custom which is delivered by a heavy truck m bear the total expense of that special trip, including the depreciation and other "over-head" incident to the operation of the vehicle. The delivery wagon could have been sent out with a full load at almost the same expense as that attendant upon the delivery of that single parcel. It is under such conditions that the light motorcycle delivery vehicle with side van attachment meets the peculiar requirements of many retail businesses.

In like manner, inefficient loading and unloading systems, and time wasted in de-livery, may change the aspect of a motor truck system from a profit to a distinct loss. Detachable bodies, removable compart-ments, and conveyors, runways and chutes for the rapid movement of goods, are doing their share toward making the motor truck a part of the most economical delivery system modern business has yet experienced, but system and common sense must be the

judged from a solitary installation. The business man whose motor truck is not yielding him a return on his investment far greater than that represented by his horse and wagon system should investigate thoroughly every detail of his delivery system. He should receive complete reports of the activities of each truck from the time that it leaves the garage in the morning until it returns at night. These reports should include the number of trips and number of deliveries made each trip, the distance of each trip, the load carried, the time conned, and the amount of gasoline and oil d. From these facts and figures the cost used. of each delivery may be computed easily, and any leaks in the delivery system should

On the other hand, the business man who is watching the success attendant upon his competitor's truck installation should not condemn all motor trucks for use in his particular line of business on these results alone He should investigate thoroughly the condi-tions under which the installation is operated and should bear in mind what we have em-phasized before, that the best made truck cannot prove profitable when used in a service in which advantage cannot be taken of its increased carrying capacity and

speed.

For the benefit of those present and prospective truck owners who feel the necessity for some simple method of determining the accurate details of their delivery system, the Motor Department will furnish ruled forms on which all such records may be kept. These will be furnished without cost to any business man who so requests. After filling out these blanks, we will be glad to examine the information which they give and to suggest methods for the improvement of any delivery service which is not meeting the expectations of the owner.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST

PLAY IN STEERING GEAR

B. T. N.: "After having used my car some 10,000 miles, I find that the steering gear has become somewhat loose so that the wheel may be turned several degrees without response at the wheels. What is the safe limit of play in a steering gear?"

Some drivers prefer a looser wheel than Some drivers prefer a looser wheel than do others. The ordinary steering gear has from ½ to 1½ inches of play measured at the rim of the wheel. Any play up to 3 inches is allowable, but above this the delicacy of steering will be interfered with considerably. Some drivers claim that too tight a steering gear is trying on the arms The success of so many truck installations is dependent upon the organization of the delivery department that the value of one (Continued on page 670).



You cannot WEIGH Resilience

HIS concerns a Lost Viewpoint!

The most valuable thing in a
Pneumatic Tire is that which costs The value of Air, for Tire purposes, lies not only in its great compressibility,—its springiness,—nor in its immediate distribution of pressure all over the Tire, instead of localizing it at point of pressure.

It lies, too, in its ready conformance to the perpetually changing surface of the road.

Reduce that readiness of a pneumatic Tire to thus conform in its shape, and you reduce its Value proportionately, no matter how much you increase its cost, or its price, to Consumers.

Every unnecessary layer of Fabric put into a Tire Casing reduces the capacity of its walls to quickly conform and quickly resume shape.

to quickly conform and quickly resume shape.

—To bend freely in the traction-wave of rolling Tires, with minimum waste of Motor-

power and Gasolene.

—To negotiate every pebble and every tiny rut, on the road, without transmitting Vibration from these to the Car-Occupants and to Car-Mechanism.

THE more layers of Cotton Fabric there are in a Tire Casing the stiffer it is,—the heavier, hotter and harder to drive, because harder to BEND.

The more layers the more Friction between them,—and the more Friction the more Heat, to disintegrate the Rubber adhesive between Layers.

Likewise, the more Layers the recognition.

Likewise, the more Layers the more it costs to produce the Tire, while thus LOWER-ING its *Pneumatic* quality, increasing its liability to puncture through stiffness, and reducing its Mileage through Frictional Heat

reducing its Mileage through Frictional Heat and Traction-wave action.

That's Diamond Tire experience.

And, that's why Diamond Tires are built FLEXIBLE, Resilient, Conformable, and Springy,—without injurious "padding" of Carcass with surplus layers of Fabric,—or "filling" of Rubber Tread with inert "ballasting" materials,—for selling-appearance.

Because,—it is not the Diamond aim to sell Tires on mere visualized "thickness" or to value them by the pound, but to market them on their "Net-Service" to Car Owners.

Diamond Tires are, therefore, stripped of

Diamond Tires are, therefore, stripped of all "Adipose Tissue"—that needless Bulk and Weight which is to Tires what Obesity is to the Athlete.

IAMOND Tires are Long-lived and Enduring.

Enduring.

Because, they are so Pneumatic and Resilient that they "negotiate" obstacles on the road, instead of fighting them with ponderous rigidity.

The new black "Velvet" rubber, in the Squegee Treads of 1916 Diamond Tires will be found stretchy as a rubber band,—tough and close-grained as wire,—while being CLINGY to slippery places, thus affording Traction without excessive Friction.

TEST OUT one set of these "Fair-listed," moderate priced, Diamond Tires, and see how much further your Car will travel,—per dollar invested in Tires,—how much more Luxury they give to Motoring.

Through their exceptional Resilience they put "Pep" into Car-action, while reducing Vibration to a minimum,—as you shall see.



Sook on Law Free



Enclosed find \$2.00, please send me a copy of "Selling Latin America." as per your guaranted offer.



WAR has demoralized European commerce with Latin America—turned a 2 billion 870 million dollar demand into the hands of the manufacturers and merchants of the United States.

How to make the most of this rich gold mine of trade—how to sell it to the best advantage—how to ship to it—how to bill it and collect—these, and a thousand and one other profit-making facts are told in

"Selling Latin America" By W. E. AUGHINBAUGH, Editor of Leslie's Export Promotion Department

of Leslie's Export Fromuties begins the writer has been studying this market. He knows it as you know your home town. His information is first hand, gathered where he lived and worked, from people whose language he talks, whose habits, characteristics and wants be understands. What he writes is not theory nor simply an analysis of trade statistics, but plain workable facts. Small, Maynard & Co., 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Send \$2,00 for a copy of this book, postpaid, if don't find it all we say, worth much more to you the \$2,00 you paid, return the book to the publis and your money will be refunded without quest

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., Publishe

THE YELLOW PERIL" NEARER

THE enormity of Japan's demands upon China is not adequately appreciated by the Western world only because of the overshadowing influence of the European war. The fact that Japan has timed her ultimatum to China when all the great Western powers are either engaged in war or embarrassed by the fear of being drawn into the conflict is itself evidence that she is not altogether sincere in making demands. into the conflict is itself evidence that she is not altogether sincere in making demands that are virtually subversive of Chinese sovereignty. One of the things which Japan insists upon is the right to propagate Buddhism in China, and this in the face of the recent action of President Yuan in making Confucianism the official moral code and religious of the Chinas Resulting making Confucianism the official moral code and religion of the Chinese Republic. If Japan is interested in securing a revival of Buddhism in China, she has taken the way that is least likely to prove successful. No people takes kindly to a religion that is imposed on it from without, especially when, as in the case of the Chinese people, they have other grounds for fearing the Japanese.

Chinese diplomats express the fear that Unless something is done to check Japan the same fate awaits the Chinese Republic that Corea is now undergoing. The treaty at the close of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 recognized Japan's "paramount political, military and commerical interests in Corea" and the "Japanization" which followed resulted in the formal annexation of the province by Japan in 1910. Japan has earned the right to be classed among the aggressive, leading powers of the world, but when a nation of fifty millions attempts to make over according to her own political, economic and religious ideas a nation of three hundred millions, the task would seem to be too stupendous even for Japan. Japan's present course with China is in direct conflict with solemn treaty obligations, and her success in it would be a constant menace to the peace of the entire world.

NEW YORK'S GOOD SHOWS

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR WIFE OR SISTER The Cohan Revue Gia

	Dermech	THE BOOMETHING	Comedy triumpin of
	Candler	Iuntice	the season Sombre but interest-
	Candier	Juntace	ing production of
			Galsworthy's play of prison-life
	Casino	The Blue Paradise	Cecil Lean in Vien- nese operetta
	Cohan's	Pom Pom	Mitzi Hajos in bright musical comedy
	Comedy	The Fear Market	Me:hods of society blackmailers well portraved
	Criterion	The Melody of Vouth	Charming Irish com- edy with delightful characterizations
	Eltinge	Fair and Warmer	The season's best farce
	Empire	Río Grande	Thrilling war-time
١	0.1.	F2	lile on the border
	Galety	Erstwhile Susan	Mrs. Fiske in amus- ing comedy of the Pennsylvania Dutch
١	Harris	Hit-the-Trail Holliday	
	Hippodrome	Hip-Hip-Hooray!	Biggest variety show in the world
	Hudson	The Cinderella Man	Pleasing little com- edy-romance by E. C. Carpenter
	Longacre	The Great Lover	Leo Ditrichstein in successful comedy
	Lyceum	The Heart of Wetona	Belasco-ized melo- drama of the West
	Lyric	Katinka	Musical comedy by the composers of "High-Jinks"
ı	Princess	Very Good Eddie	Scintillating musical comedy
	Punch & Judy	Treasure Island	Excellent presenta- tion of Steven- son's novel
	Republic	Common Clay	Harvard prize play with Jane Cowl and John Mason
	Rialto	First-class motion-pict	
		HER VIE	W

HER VIEW

The professor—Our primitive ancestors had the dinosaur, a slimy animal too feet long and 40 feet high, as a household pet.

Mrs. Wayupp — As a household pet!
Goodness! I'd almost rather have a baby. -Judge

(SREAT BEAR SPRING WATER (50c the case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—Advt.)

Look Drug Store



a druggist with an established with an established reputation for hon-esty, integrity and fair dealing is permitted to handle the SAN & Tox Line of Toilet Articles and House-

of Toilet Articles has hold Preparations.

Before any San *Tox Druggist places San *Tox on his shelves he is required to rigidly investigate the entire line of more than 125 items, and by so doing thoroughly satisfy himself that each one thoroughly satisfy himself that each one

more. He will cheerfully and without argument refund the price of any SAN TOX item which does not satisfy you in every particular.

THE DEPREE CHEMICAL CO. CHICAGO ILLINOIS





Rider AGENTS Wanted





PRESIDENT WILSON AND PROHIBITION

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Remarkable interest attacked to the Quadrennial Convention of the Methodist Church, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. which was in session throughout the month of May, with delegates from all over the world. A recent incident of the proceedings has elicited the following letter from the Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association. In pursuance of the policy and purpose of LESLIE's to give fair consideration to the reasonable discussion of matters of popular interest, we print it and will print a reply in a subsequent issue.

Methodists have practically buried resolutions offered at their General Conference at Saratoga which were intended to censure President Wilson for restoring wines to the White House table, and they appear to have taken the same inaction with respect to the resolutions urging the President to endorse National Prohibition, and asking the various political parties to include a prohibition plank in their platforms.

clude a prohibition plank in their platforms.

Does this not indicate that reasonable men in the Methodist Church are beginning to do their own thinking on the temperance question, and that possibly they are getting tired of being used by the group of extremists to whom everything is either black or white?

AN HONORED CUSTOM

I suppose that our President typifies the real temperance sentiment of most Americans. It would be an impertinence to ask what his personal habits are, but one may perhaps assume that his perfect poise and even temper, his keen mind and the whole tempo of his work indicate the constant self-restraint and the careful living of the truly temperate man. But whatever his own practice may be, one may take it for granted that as a man of discretion and good taste, he has simply followed the diplomatic usage which has obtained since the days of Washington and Jefferson, in offering his guests those things to which they are accustomed, and which, among foreign representatives of all nations, are taken as a matter of course.

Is this not a good time to ask ourselves whether we have dealt with the drink question as wisely and as successfully as temperance advocates in other countries are dealing with it? The success of prohibition is seriously questioned by many of the honest advocates of temperance. Is the unrestrained denunciation by the professional prohibitionists of all those who do not agree with them either wise or helpful?

TEMPERATE EUROPE

Is there not something significant in the fact that in the south of France, and in Spain, and in the beer and wine drinking parts of Europe generally, drunkenness is very little known, and alcoholism is not regarded as a serious problem? In the German Empire lager beer is quite as commonly drunk as water, and the people are so habituated to it that the German military authorities have actually had to make specific provision for the regular supply of beer to the German soldiers at the front.

People who have traveled much in Germany are aware that after church on Sunday the clergy and the people may be found sitting down together in those charming public resorts which are popularly known as beer-gardens, where they listen to good music and take their beer, their Rhine wine, or their coffee, as they prefer, with simple food, and apparently, are none the worse for it.

I wish that the readers of Leslie's might know of the new movement which has been slowly gathering growth within the liquor trade itself, and particularly among the brewers, for bettering the conditions under which their product is sold. There is a strong sentiment, which pervades

(Continued on page 664)



"Here's a Job I'm Proud Of"

"We're all out of these price lists,' said the advertising manager, 'and must have some before the mail goes out tonight. That leaves it up to you and the Multigraph, Miss Barclay.'

"So I got busy right away. It was a long page of descriptions and figures, with a cut here and there for good measure. But I knew we had everything needed for the job—several styles of type faces, some curved electrotypes, and real printer's ink—and the work itself is easy.

"First I set up the form. That took longest, because it had to be absolutely accurate. Then I took a proof, made my corrections, filled the automatic paper feed, turned on the electric motor, and the Multigraph did the rest.

"At half past three I had 5,000 copies all finished—starting at 10 o'clock, with an hour for lunch. And see the result—a neat, accurate, well-printed list that I'm proud of. Even the manager said it couldn't be better. And we saved a whole lot of money by do-

ing it ourselves. Can you blame me for boosting the Multigraph?"

The Multigraph Means High Quality at Low Cost

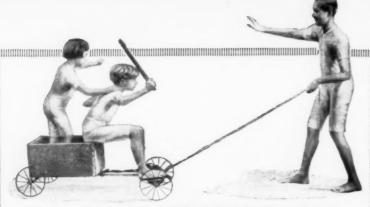
Even if your business isn't big enough for an advertising manager, it's big enough for a Multigraph. Form typewriting and office printing are not confined to the firm of many departments.

There is a Multigraph equipment and a Multigraph price to meet your requirements, however large or small. In any case, the quality of work is high, and the saving great, in both time and money.

Multigraph equipments range in price from \$200 up. The terms of payment are easy—20% down and monthly installments. Mail the coupon and learn how the Multigraph can be profitably applied to your business.

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Official position	
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Town	State

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly



Let ALL the "Kiddies" be Cool

Boys from six years old up (to "boys" aged 60) can be rightly fitted—and suited—with Chalmers "Porosknit" Underwear. All you mothers and wives should buy it and give your boys and husbands a chance to be cool and comfortable in

CHALMERS Totosknit UNDERWEAR

this underwear so open that you can see right through it.

It is the ideal combination - of just the right number of "holes" surrounded by just the right, light, fine fabric to hold them together—that makes the perfect Chalmers "Porosknit" garment,

This "Big Idea" has made Chalmers "Porosknit" Underwear widely popular. By keeping the outer clothing from the body it does all that any other summer underwear can do. Besides that, it absorbs perspiration, while the "holes" let your body breathe. This means sum-

mer comfort and good health. (As to the durability, that's guaranteed.)

Chalmers "Porosknit" Union Suits can cause no "short-waisted" feeling—the closed crotch is elastic, therefore cannot cut in the crotch. The garments give freely with every little movement. Demand the genuine — with this label.

Write for Handsome Book of All Styles

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For Men Any Style Shirts and Drawers per garment For Boys UNION SUITS Any Style

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Also Makers of Chalmers Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear for Fall and Winter

CHALMERS KNITTING CO., Amsterdam, N. Y.



This Label on Every Garment



Four to One in Quality There is at least four times as much 14 Kt. Gold in one Krementz Rolled Gold Plate Button as in any other plated collar button made. That is why they never tarnish page state the new tarnish page state the new tarnish page state.

KREMENTZ & CO.

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ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder to Shake Into Your Shoes

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THE MESSAGE

MEMORIAL DAY, 1916

Again we stand beside the mounds Where sleep the nation's dead, And scatter lilies waxen-white, And roses darkly-red. Their uniforms are moss and mold, Their swords are sheathed in rust, But blue and gray alike to-day Speak to us from the dust.

The spirits of the men who marched With Grant and Lee unite To bid us fill our cartridge-belts, And keep our weapons bright; And every blade of grass that grows Upon a soldier's grave, Becomes a tongue to cry aloud A message from the brave.

"Protect the States for which we fought And bled and died," they say, "Guard well the flag that o'er us flies On this Memorial Day. Let land-defenses multiply, And battle-ships increase, Prepare to conquer every foe, That we may rest in peace."

MINNA IRVING.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PROHIBITION

ntinued from page 663)

a very large proportion of the men in the saloon business, towards ridding the saloon of all disreputable features, and making it a public resort which will not offend any one. Whether this will solve the saloon problem it is too early to tell. Personally, I believe that the trend should be towards the licensing of public resorts in which the proprietor will be, in a literal sense, a licensed victualer—places where good food can be had at moderate prices, and where no more emphasis will be put upon the sale of alcoholic beverages than upon anything else that the individual may fancy. Let us get away from the establishment of mere drinking shops, and turn the light of day into them, so that they will advertise themselves from the sidewalk by their cleanliness and their attractive interior as places of refreshment as they are abroad.

The movement to replace the saloon with

the licensed victualer needs public en-couragement to the end that there may be couragement to the end that there may be more stability in the laws. In some parts of Europe the tax on alcohol is computed according to its strength, the mildest beverages being very lightly taxed—and the license fee for the privilege of selling the mild beverages is made so small that a retailer does not have to be financed by the "trade"! The whole trend in the European countries is towards the encouragem nt of the trade in the mild beverages

Cannot Leslie's help to build up a body of sane thought on this question, which will result in something that is really constructive? HUGH F. Fox.

May 4, 1916.

BOOKS WORTH WHILE

BOOKS WORTH WHILE

The Prairie Wiffe. By Arthur Stringer. (RobbsMerrill Co., Indianapolis. \$1.25 net.) A delightful
western ranch life story, written in Stringer's
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MacRae and Sally McBride. There is plenty more
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are the same in both books, only there are more
orphans in "Dear Enemy."

BURKERES ARMY. By Julie M. Lippmann.
(Henry Hart & Co., New York, \$1.25 net.) The
remaking of a maid, from a headstrong, selfish
thoughtless individual into a woman of character
and purpose is the simple but well-developed theme.
There's light humor and a sense of cheeriness
throughout the book. Not a weighty book and the
drawings which "illume" add little, if any, to its
attractiveness.

The Earning Power of Rallroads. Compiled
and edited by Floyd W. Mundy, of Jas. H. Oliphant
& Co., 61 Broadway, New York. Herein are printed
important statistics and other facts relating to the
earning capacity and securities of the leading railroads in the United States, Canada, Cuba and
South America. The matter contained in this wellprepared and handsome volume is of much value to
investors. It is a most useful reference book.

Rallway Regulation. By I. Leo Sharfman.
(La Salle Extension University, Chicago, \$2.) A
scientific and therefore impartial discussion of
railway economics in the light of government regulation. The position is taken that the need
of evernment continued in the the regrelation of the railroads because of their national
scene



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so, clean and polish it first with Johnson's Cleaner it Prepared Wax—it will sell quicker and you can get 0.00 to \$100.00 more for it.

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the Latin-American countries through a thorough and practical knowledge of the inhabitants of those lands, their customs, their requirements, and their methods of doing business. It was suggested that the only way to acquire the proper information was to personally study the situation. As a result of the article LESLIE's was over-

whelmed with inquiries from every portion of the United States, from business men, commercial bodies, teachers and pupils. The interest in such trips proved so great that Leslie's has decided to organize and conduct a special educational-trade tour to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica thereby giving an opportunity to study under guidance of a trade expert conditions

as they actually exist in those countries.

By this practical method, teachers, advanced students, merchants, manufacturers, members of chambers of commerce or other commercial organizations may investigate business conditions in a truly Latin-American atmosphere and also obtain the rest attendant upon an ocean voyage across the delightful summer seas of the tropics. The Leslie educational-trade tour to

Latin America will sail from New York City, July 8th, and returning arrive in New York City, August 3rd. It will be under the joint auspices of Leslie's and the Travel Department of The American Express Company. The party will sail on the *Metapan*, one of the big ships of the Great White Fleet of the United Fruit Company, and especially built for the tropical trade of the Caribbean Sea. The ship

The party will be accompanied by Dr. William E. Aughinbaugh, Foreign and Export Editor of Leslie's, and a well-known foreign trade writer and expert on foreign trade problems. Dr. Aughinbaugh holds the chair of Foreign Trade at the University of New York and for 20 years has been actively engaged in the study of this subject. He is therefore well qualified to give accurate information regarding the development of trade between the United States and Latin-American countries and to point out the business methods, custon house procedures, shipping features and other details connected with the export trade of the countries to be visited. His knowledge of Latin-American countries is gained from actual business experiences He knows the language and the in them.

peculiar ways of those peoples.

This educational trade tour, as its name suggests, will give to those taking it an unexcelled opportunity to study the people of each of the countries to be visited, their history, customs, the requirements of the various markets, the possibilities of developing a reciprocal trade with them, shipping and transportation facilities, custom houses and their methods, as well as

N a recent issue of Leslie's was discussed the possibilities of increased trade with Latin-American countries through a practical knowledge of the historical interest will be visited. Custom houses will be studied and the methods of the local officials observed. A trip will be made to factories, in each port, for the purpose of studying their business methods purpose of studying their business methods. The party will have an opportunity to learn the curing of tobacco and its manu-facture into cigarettes and cigars, and the cutting of sugar cane, and its conver-sion into sugar, rum and alcohol. Coffee estates will be gone through; banana plantations inspected; cocoanut groves will be visited. Every effort will be made to render the trip attractive and at the same time practical. Interpreters will accompany the party and specific opportunities will be given the members to talk with native business men interested in their line

The voyage will be made in perfect com-fort and with less inconveniences from climatic conditions than one usually meets with in New York during the summer. Each night the trade winds spring up. There

need be no fear of tropical diseases.

In Havana an automobile drive will be made to the leading points of interest, especially to Morro Castle, the spot where so many Cuban patriots were executed. One of the large sugar estates will be visited and every detail of the manufacture of this staple thoroughly and carefully considered One of the big cigar and cigarette factories so numerous in this city, will be gone through and the manufacture of its products noted

At Panama the great Canal will be carefully gone over, special attention being given to the wonderful Gatun Locks. As both Colon and Panama are very important and busy ports shipping and custom house problems will be studied.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, is the leading banana port of the world. The methods of handling this fruit will be considered. Some of the big banana plantations will be visited and the methods of raising the various varieties of this plant observed.

San Juan, the capital of Costa Rica, typical Old World Spanish city, 100 mil up the mountains and situated on an ele vated plateau, will be given three days' time On the way up from the coast typical tropical scenery will be passed, including banana estates, coffee haciendas and native farms. In the city trade will be studied and the business methods of the native merchant observed. On the return trip a visit will be made to the ruined city of Pizarro in Old Panama. Kingston, Ja-maica, will be explored with the aid of automobiles and the various points of interest seen, including a cocoanut grove.

meals will be extra and the service a la carte



The Drink for Little Folks

It is well-known that tea and coffee are harmful to children, but they crave hot, invigorating drink at table, just like older folks, and they should have

Both tea and coffee contain "caffeine," a drug which physicians and food experts say retards body development and hinders mental progress.

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MOTORISTS' PART IN DEFENSE

(Continued from page 664)

could have ready, at a moment's notice, a battery of some 30,000 artillery pieces, capable of 50 and 60 mile-an-hour travel, and able to negotiate any type of roads or tracks of a sufficient width between trees or

racks of a summer with between trees of rocks to permit of the passage of the vehicle.

But, regardless of the possibilities for quickly converting the car of peace into the vehicle of war, we have need for a few of the "built-for-business-trucks." The fully equipped armored battery is one of thes The first of this type has been presented to the New York National Guard by a body of pub-lic-spirited citizens, who have, as usual, anticipated the Government in its attempt to arrive at a practical and business-like Although but tion of the defense problem. tion of the defense problem. Although but ten of these trucks are to be built, the com-plete plans and specifications are being filed away by the companies interested in their construction so that duplicates may be produced at short notice should the oc casion require. These batteries, mounted upon a two-ton chassis weighing 5,000 pounds, are completely armored with plates designed to protect, not only the driver and operators of the two machine-guns. but all the mechanism of the vehicle as So hard is the plate used as a prowell. tective covering that all holes must be drilled and the sheets bent to shape at the steel mills before the final heat treatment has been given which imparts to the material the necessary toughness and hardness. The cost of each of these trucks approximates \$9,000, and the funds are provided by the following public-minded citizens of New York: E. H. Gary, H. C. Frick, R. M. Thompson, D. Olcott, J. N. Wallace, H. G. Montgomery.

SHARING THE PROFIT

THE first exhaustive and impartial analysis ever made of profit-sharing plans tried or in force in the United States as been published by the National Civic ederation. While profit-sharing schemes Federation. have not in all instances realized the hopes of those interested in them, a large majority of employers who have made the experi-ment are convinced of their value. As Mr. Hayes Robbins points out in the in-troduction to "Profit Sharing by American Employers," representatives of union labor who oppose the plan speak only for a part of the wage-earners, and there is no means of knowing how unorganized workers, as

a class, stand on the question.

Profit sharing may be grouped into the percentage of profit plan, an example of which is the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y.; the method of special distributions or gratuities, illustrated by the Crane Company of Chicago; and the stock ownership plan, the chief exponent of which is the United States Steel Corporation. A detailed study is given of the operations of one or another of these plans in 200 different cases. A few favorable comments of em-ployers follow: "Promotes more continuous phoyers follow: Promotes indice continuous service"; "eliminates the rolling stones and encourages home building"; "tends to promote efficiency and stimulate endeavor." Objections of employers are thus expressed: "Dissatisfaction on the part of the emission of ployees when the profits are small"; "employees count on bonus payments and make use of them in advance"; "the sale of stock to outsiders in those cases where the stock is distributed."

No employer in the country has give more study to profit-sharing plans than Mr. George W. Perkins. He lays down the principle that wages and salaries are paid to earn fixed charges, and of surplus earnor profits a certain percentage should be allotted to employees in proportion to their contribution to the greater success. Mr. Charles M. Schwab says, "I believe in profit sharing with department heads and with workmen who by their personal efforts add to the profits of an enterprise by economies or increased output."

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WORLD'S BIGGEST RELIGIOUS MEET

DR. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER

"CHRISTIANITY is a fighting faith; it is not committed to any dogma of pacificism," said Governor Whitman in welcoming the 850 delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church gathered at Saratoga Springs for the month of May. And he was heartily applauded. War effects are felt by this church, for 20 languages are spoken by its delegates and one-half its European menibers and ministers are in the various armies Bishop Nuelson came to Saratoga direct from Germany where ministers attended conference in uniform. Scores of deaconesses are nursing the wounded in all camps and one of them was the first woman to be given one of them was the first woman to be given the iron cross. Methodists will divide the whole world into dioceses and place bishops in charge; 150,000 are waiting in India to be baptized and this church has work in all the warring lands.

A REUNION COMING

The War Between the States split the church and not until now did it seem possi-ble to unite the South and the North. The delegates are determined to do all they can to make Methodism One in America. Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., a Southern official visitor, said: "The outside world expects us as Christians to come together and if we do

not they will count us as small and cheap."

This delegated body meets every four years and is one-half ministers and one-half aymen. It elects new bishops, the re-iring age being 73, while the average age laymen. of 42 deceased was 67. It also reorganizes various boards and chooses their execu-tives, and changes church rules. Certain listed amusements have been prohibited since 1872; this rule will be expunged. The ritual has always specified "In sin did my mother conceive me" and declared "In my flesh shall I see God," but these phrases have both been dropped and all the word-ing has been modernized in thought and doctrine from the old Episcopal form pro-vided by Wesley. A department of evanvided by Wesley. A department of evan gelism will be inaugurated to secure new members, a specialist will study and develop city work and the rural church, while all the boards will be carefully reorganized. After a 12-year fight the Book Concern will agree to give the preference to union labor in employing new workmen. T membership has grown 153,000 more membership has grown 153,000 more in the last four years than any time in the history of the church and nowtotals near 3,500,000. Rev. F. M. North, D. D., of New York announced the largest single gift ever presented to the Methodist Church, \$750,000 given by Mrs. D. Willis James, Presbyterian, to the Retired Ministers' Fund.

MEN FROM MANY LANDS

The delegates represent all classes. Thirty women have seats. Summerfield Baldwin, now 83 and the only layman who sat in the conference in 1872, the first time others than ministers were admitted, is others than ministers were admitted, is active. Dr. J. W. Butler, 42 years a missionary in Mexico, preceding even Diaz; Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanley, orator and politician; Lieutenant-Governor A. J. Wallace, former fellow officeholder with Governor Johnson of California; Senator Drew, the author of the Anti-alien Land Owner Law in California which brought the United States and Japan into strained relations; State Comptroller Travis of New York; United States Judge Henry Wade Rogers; James W. Kline, the International President of the Blacksmiths' Union; E. W. Fritchley, with 27 degree letters after his name, of Bombay, the most noted architect of India and a part native of large wealth; Professor Hugh Cynn, so widely recognized in Korea that he dare not talk politics lest Japan suspect him; Te H. Hao, Jung F. Li, Mark Liu and Hsi P. Hwang of China; Salvatore Mastrogiovanni of Italy, and Jonas W. Haggman of Finland are among the delegates. It is the most representative religious body in the world.





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Members New York Stock Exchange



JASPER'S TO MONEY-MAKERS HINTS



THORNTON COOK

Vice president of the Fidelity Trust Com-pany of Kansas City, Mo., and president of the Missouri State Bankers' Association Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mall or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are readed confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. He must be sometimes a personal reply is necessary. He must be sometimes a personal weekly 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.



MONTE J. GOBLE

e vice-president of the ifth Third National ank of Cincinnati

WE are often responsible for the mis fortunes that befall us. In nine case

out of ten, this is the case. Has any institu-tion in the country been subjected to more cruel aspersion than Wall Street, or the Stock Exchange? All over the country, under the influence of muckraking writers,

people have been led to believe that Wall

Street is made up of a gang of Shylocks and sharpers with the American people their ready victims and that Wall Street

was remorseless in taking what did not be-

to make a report that would pass the scru-tiny of the Listing Committee of the Ex-

change. This is a reason why none of the oil, plantation, mining, real estate and other cheap schemes of the gold brick variety

palmed off on the people have been listed on the Stock Exchange. They could not

During the past few years, the clamor against the Stock Exchange has been slowly but surely subsiding, until it has almost ceased to exist because the public has

come into the Exchange as purchasers of small lots of securities. Many years ago, shrewd Jay Gould told me when he was the

target of every muckraker and when his Western Union Company was denounced on every side, that he was diligently seeking

to interest investors in small holdings of ten

shares or so of Western Union to let them realize its advantages and he added, "Every stockholder I get is a friend, protector and

defender of the Company."

So the distribution of Western Union stock was begun, and continued until the large number of its small stockholders is one of its principal sources of strength against

which, from time to time, spring up against which, from time to time, spring up against all our great public service corporations. If all the great corporations would follow Mr. Gould's example, the public would realize that the Stock Exchange is simply an

open market for the sale of securities and is not different from a market for the sale of any other kind of commodity.

In recent years, some of the most succ ful Stock Exchange houses and banking concerns have been selling first-class securi-

ties in small lots, even as low as a single share, and thus adding to their wide distri-bution. They have also evolved most suc-

cious attacks, political and otherwise,

pass its scrutiny.

I have frequently pointed out in defending the Stock Exchange from its calumniators that it was a well-regulated institution and that, before a stock could be listed, it had





WILLIAM HUTTIG SAMUEL WOOLNER,

•

down and regular weekly or monthly payments thereafter, the dividends being cred-ited to the purchaser and the legal rate of interest being charged against the debit balance. This business has grown to enormous proportions. There never was a time before when securities were so widely distributed among small holders.

As is always the case, when new ideas in

business are successfully put into effect by firms of the highest character, a host of imi-tators, neither as trustworthy nor financially responsible, try to follow the leaders. In building up their business, the Stock Exchange houses and banking concerns have made use of advertising, modern advertising. They have told the public of the opportunity for participation, by the small investor, even the large business enterprises l U. S. Steel and Standard Oil. Imitat Imitators with doubtful financial standing, largely because of careless newspaper supervision of the character of the advertisements ac-cepted for their columns, have been trying to attract buyers by copying the style of popular financial advertising of the partial

payment plan and using this as a lure.

A few weeks ago, the New York Stock Exchange announced the adoption of new rules which prescribed that all advertising by members should be "direct," "simple," and free from the use of "catch-phrases. In the announcement made public, no planation of the exact meaning of t phrases has been given. Probably the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange do not intend to enforce them in a way to hamper legitimate, sound and attractive advertising. I understand that the desire of the conservative members is to discriminate, in the public mind, between the irresponsible houses and those which are under

the supervision of the Exchange.

This is a laudable ambition, but the Stock Exchange should bear in mind that the source of its greatest strength in its present position with the public is the increasingly large scope of the services it renders to sm investors throughout the country. The stockholders' lists of leading railroad and industrial corporations, with their steadily increasing number of holders and the de rease in the average number of shares h furnish convincing proof of the fact that the New York Stock Exchange is serving a steadily increasing host of thrifty Americans who buy a few shares of stock for cash and then save until they can buy a few more. This business should be carefully fostered and such aid as will be of assistance should be extended to every reputable house in the giving of reasonable freedom in the matter of making popular advertising

As long as the heavy foreign liquidation of our securities continues, we cannot expect a bull movement of any strength. The fact that the undertone has been so firm during the past few months signifies a great deal to those, who, like myself, believe that the foundations have been laid for a stronger and more active market early this summ

Investing With an Eye On the Melon Patch

"The Twenty Payment Plan"

SLATTERY & 6 Investment securities

(Established 1908)
40 Exchange Place New York

+

Our Booklet on the

Copper Stocks

Will help you to make the best purchases among the dividend payers. Copper companies were never so prosperous. Stockholders are reaping the benefit in bigger dividends as well as in market enhancements.

Ask for Booklet 10-B Sent FREE on Request

I.R. JATROBE & Co.

111 Broadway

New York

By the PARTIAL PAYMENT METHOD

rplus funds—however small—can be ed to purchase solid seasoned stocks d bonds.

nd bonds.

This plan does not require a large uitial outlay; and you are steadily receasing your capital by definite and systematic saving.

Booklet No. 30 fully describing this lan will be mailed on request.

HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO

15 Wall Street New York

TEFFT & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchang

5 Nassau St., New York

Solicit orders for the purchase of high grade stocks and bonds to be paid for in monthly instalments. Booklet No. 2 explaining our plan of instalme investment will be sent on application.



BUILD A BIGGER INCOME

yielding 4% to 6% secured. In denominations of 10 and \$1000. Our area cured. In denominations and \$1000. Our small pa makes it casy to buy. ur interesting free booklet, EOW

SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

Aurelius-Swanson Co.

cessfully the plan of buying securities of the dividend-paying kind by a small payment In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

Gentland from pass 6000

G., Dendwood, S. D.: Missouri, Kanas & Tross with care and effect at much expense. A fix is in received. The stock is not attractive.

K. Percolauler, Va. With your timeled capital many and the state of the common. Trace of the control of the common. Trace of the common and the control of the co

Your Country Needs You

Every able-bodied man of good moral character, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should consider whether it is not worth while to take his vacation this summer in four weeks at one of the seven Federal Military Training Camps.

These camps are located at-

Plattsburg, New York—June, July, August, September Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia—May, June, July Monterey, California—July Salt Lake City, Utah—August American Lake, Washington—August Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—July, August, September San Antonio, Texas—June

There will also be a camp for boys between 15 and 18 at Plum Island, L. I., New York, in July.

The United States government furnishes equipment and army officers for drill and instruction. Each man who enrols is expected to pay for his own board, uniform and carfare, but these amounts are small. There will be many compensations in the form of a real vacation, in addition to the satisfying thought that you are doing your duty by your country.

Write to the Headquarters nearest you for full information, descriptive booklet with pictures by the best known artists, and enrolment blanks.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters, Eastern Dept. Governors Island, New York Headquarters, Southern Dept. San Antonio, Texas

31 Nassau Street, New York City
or Officer in Charge, Military Training Camps at
rs, Eastern Dept.
rs Island, New York
rs, Southern Dept.
onio, Texas

ASSOCIATION
Headquarters, Central Dept.
Chicago, Ill.
Headquarters, Western Dept.
San Francisco, Cal.



TAID up in the hospital—with his income stopped—with big

expenses for nurses and doctors—this man was helped towards recovery by the check for \$150 that came to him each four weeks from the Ætna Life. He had been careful in time. He had taken out an Ætna Disability Policy that made his income safe in case of either sickness or accident.





You may feel fine today—tomorrow a sudden illness may come. The strongest is more liable than the weakest because the strongest takes the least care. Protect yourself now. If you are in a "Preferred" occupation and pay \$60 a year for an Ætna Disability Policy you will get:

and pay \$60 a year for an Ætna Disability Policy you will get:

25 a week a pto 52 weeks while you are ill.

25 a week for 100 weeks — nearly two years—

25 you lose the sight of both eyes by disease,
25 the sight of both eyes with meet every need of every man.
25 the sight of every man,
25 the sight of every med of every man,
25 the sight of every med of every man,
25 the sight of every med of every man,
25 the sight of every med of weeks, or for a surgical operation.

Or you will get \$50 a week as long as you are disabled by a railway, steamship or burning building accident. \$25 a week if disabled by an ordinary accident. If you are killed in an accident, or lose two limbs or both eyes, we will pay from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Half as much for loss of one hand, foot or eye.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Drawer 1341 HARTFORD, CONN.

The largest Company in the world writing Life, Accident,
Health and Liability Insurance

Agency opportunities for all Casualty and Bonding Lines

An Ætna Agent has a national advertising campaign working for him all the time.

Splitting Headaches -For No Reason At All

THESE puzzling headaches are due frequently to intestinal absorption of toxic substances (auto-intoxication) without apparent constipation.

Nujol is particularly valuable in such cases, because it has the property of absorbing and removing intestinal toxins, besides giving safe and effective relief in most cases of periodic and chronic constipation.

Nujol is not a purge nor a laxative. It acts in effect as a mechanical lubricant. It prevents the intestinal contents from becoming hard and so facilitates the normal processes of evacuation.

Most druggists carry **Nujol**, which is sold only in pint bottles packed in cartons bearing the Nujol trademark. your druggist does not carry Nujol, accept no substitute. We will send a pint bottle prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c-money order or stamps.

> Write for booklet,"The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Address Dept. 14.

> STANDARD OIL COMPANY (New Jersey)

Bayonne

New Jersey



Here's a Laugh to Start With!

It begins on the cover of Judge, and goes right through to the finish. America's cleverest humorists, and America's best illustrators have chosen Judge as the "happy medium" of expression for their most interesting contributions.

No wonder Judge is so widely noted at home, and abroad by ex-nange editors who clip the best there in representative A nerican umor.

You probably see Judge in your club, library, or reading room, but does your wife see it too?

You'll find the "happy medium" is the best kin I of a week-end visitor to take home if you want to please the whole family.



One dollar puts Judge on trial for three months. If you try it that long we know you will want it as a regular visitor. \$5 for a year.

JUDGE, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

MOTORISTS' COLUMN

SENSATIONAL HILL CLIMBING

H. S. N.: "I understand that there will be fewer hill climbing contests this year than ever before. What will be the most interesting one of the year?"

Probably several local contests will be staged, but one which is attracting the great est attention is a contest to be held up the new Pike's Peak Highway during August. This road is from 20 to 50 feet wide and in its 17 miles of length rises 7,000 feet.

DIFFERENCE IN ACCELERATION

T. L. J.: "In several comparative tests made on various cars for their accelerating ability, I have noticed that the time required to attain a speed of, say, 40 miles an hour from a standing start is not as great as that required to attain the same speed from an initial speed of five miles per hour. Inasmuch as in the first instance the car must be driven through a speed range of 40 miles an hour, while in the other the increase is only at a rate of 35 miles per hour, I abould think that conditions would be made in the quicker time."

The reason for this seeming discrepancy lies in the difference in conditions attending the trials. When the acceleration is taken from a standing start, the low and intermediate gears are used in accelerating to 20 or 25 miles per hour. As you doubtless know, the intermediate speed gives much more rapid acceleration at speeds below 25 miles per hour than does the high gear. is because the driver takes advantage of this accelerating ability of the intermediate gear that the tests from the standing start give somewhat better results than do those from an initial speed of 5 miles an hour, in which the entire acceleration is made on high gear. Consider how much more a car in low or second can "get at a speed of 5 miles an hour than can one which is restricted to high gear.

NOISY BEARING

T. D. F.: "I have recently noticed a peculiar whir or roar in my motor when I drive at moderate speed. I know that the motor itself is in perfect condition, but am unable to locate the sound, as it is neither in the fan bett, the fan bearing, nor the transmission."

It is possible that the difficulty will be

your generator is mounted. Remember that your generator is driven at a high speed and the slightest wear in one of these bearings will cause the vibration in the motor itself which will be communicated to the entire car and result in the peculiar sound which you notice.

WHIRRING CLUTCH

K. N. P.: "On several occasions recently I have noticed that it is difficult to engage low speed after depressing the clutch pedal and throwing in the lever. There is a clashing sound as though the shaft had not come to a standstill after disengaging the clutch."

It is probable that several of the plates of your disc clutch have stuck and are carried around even after the spring pressure is released. A liberal application of kerosene to the discs should help to remedy this trouble.

BRAKING WITH THE MOTOR

B. J. E.: "Is it a good idea to apply the brakes efore the clutch is released? I have noticed that any so-called expert drivers do this."

There is no reason why you should not take advantage of the retarding effect on a car offered by the throttled motor. If your motor will pull your car, when throttled, at five miles an hour, there is no need in re-leasing the clutch when you apply the brake until the car is brought down to this speed. Another advantage of driving in this manner is found when pavements are slippery and when the tendency to skid, after a quick -down, is overcome by the rotative effect of the motor.

GASKETS FOR CYLINDER HEAD

B. T. I.: "The removable head of my motor is made water and gas-tight by means of a large copper and asbestos gasket. The first time I removed this gasket it seemed to be in good condition, but I have since been unable to make as tight a joint at the head as I desire."

Even though the gasket was not injured removal, its previous service may taken the spring and elasticity out of the asbestos fiber. It would have been better if you had purchased a new gasket for your It is possible that the difficulty will be motor at a nominal price, and used this in found in one of the small bearings on which

INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

DOUBTLESS mismanagement has played insurant, who is too old to secure insurance its full part in the failure of many fra-ternal insurance societies and other assessment associations. The main cause of their collapse is the unsound principle on which they are based. Their proposition virtually is they are based. Their proposition virtually is that life insurance can be furnished policyholders for less than it actually costs. A preposterous idea, but hundreds of thousands of persons have been deluded by it

and paid dearly for their experience.

As one more "terrible example," comes into the spotlight, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, a fraternal insurance society with headquarters at Indianapolis. It was founded forty years ago and has had an unusually long life for an undertaking of its kind. Its rates at first were abnormally low. Recently the State Insurance Department of New York investigated the order's affairs because some of the 3,000 New York members had sued to restrain the officers from levying exorbitant extra assessments to improve its financial condition. The department reported that all the money received from the members had been scent.

making maturing policies of little value.
In 1910 the Knights and Ladies' membership was divided into two classes, new members being required to pay rates based on the accepted mortality tables, but unpaid death claims riled up, and these now total \$400,000. To meet them the society heavily increased assessments on the older members to the extent of 100 per cent. in January last, 100 per cent, in March, 200 per cent, in April and 300 per cent. in May. One man of 84 started 40 years ago with an assessment of \$1.80 a month on his \$1,000 policy. In May, 1916, after previous heavy increases, he was called upon for \$18.40 or nearly ten times the original figure.

elsewhere, cannot afford to keep up this rate of payment and will lose all that he has paid. His is the worst instance of all, but his fellow members suffer in like manner. It is not surprising that a demand has been made that the society's license to do business in the Empire State be revoked. Experiences like this serve, by contrast, to increase public confidence in the legal reserve companies.

M., New Orleans, La.: The Pan-American Life surance Co. began business in 1912. Its reports

show progress.

W. New York: The Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cin-innati is strong. I cannot make comparisons of its rates with those of other prominent companies.

R. Sandwsky, Mich.: The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co. was founded in 1867. It is a medium-sized organization which appears to be doing will and to be safe.

B. Na.hville. III. The Technology.

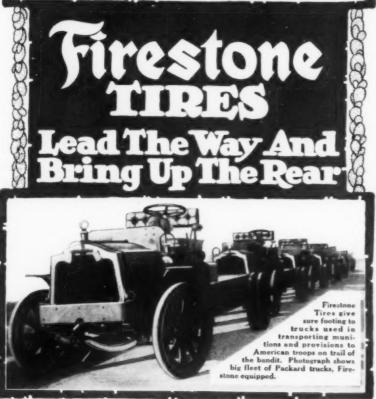
B., Na., bylle, Ill.: The Intermediate Life nsurance Co., of Evansville, Ind., has been in instence nine years. It is not large, but it report rogress. It should be able to carry out its con-acts.

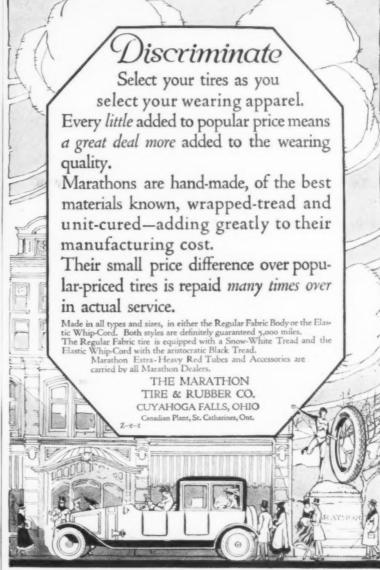
existence mine years. It is not large, but it reports progress. It should be able to carry out its contracts.

C. Hot Springs, Ark.: The Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., of Green storo, N. C., is only mine years old but it reports an excellent business. There is no incitation that the company's policies are backed by the State. It he agont may mean that the company has deposited with the State Insurance Department as deposited with the State Insurance Department as sensent concern. Note from my contract the World is an assument concern. Note from my contract and sense as a precequisite to do my contract the world is an assument concern. Note from my contract and sense as a precequisite to do make a fair showing, but its day of rapidly rising death rate and excessive assessirents must come. Its members cannot to II what they must eventually pay. Take out a policy in a flourishing old-line company which will make no change in the premium caraged at the outset.

L. Jersey City, N. J.: I discussed "commercial life insurance" in Lessuir's of February 3 last. Partnership or corporation insurance means the insuring of the life of a member or employee of a life, or officer or employee of a corporation, for the benefit of the loss which the death of either of these might cause to the business. There is no new principle involved in this; the firm or corporation is made the beneficiary ir stead of a wife or other denomination. Any of the reliable insurance companies will send you, on request, full particulars as to rates or premium, etc.







MARAOTHON



How would you like to have these two little girls, one by Flagg, and one by Enoch Bolles, for constant companions?

"Have a Heart," and "Look Before You Leap," are two of the most popular pictures that have appeared on the covers of Judge this year.

The bathing girl and her pretty sister will make a charming decoration for your walls.

Both, printed in full colors, 9 x 12, mounted on a heavy double mat, ready for the frame, will be mailed to you for 50 cents, postpaid.

If you prefer to have either without the other, they will be sold separately for twenty-five cents a piece.



"Look Before You Leap"

Judge Art Print Department, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

"After God, Shakespeare **Has Created Most**"

Alexandre Dumas

In Shakespeare's character creations the history of the human race is written forever. There is no phase of human nature not found in his plays. Through the magic of a verbal alchemy that kindled every thought into a picture, and clothed the emotions of his characters in visible images, kings, nobles, sages, picturesque reprobates like Falstaff, scheming villains like Iago, highborn dames, lovers in whose bosoms the little god seemed ever to keep a fiery vigil, become creatures of flesh and blood.

His historical characters are stamped with the very spirit of the age in which they lived and are breathing realities. We meet the great leaders—Julius Cæsar, Brutus, Mark Antony, Henry IV, Richard III, the Knights of the White and the Red Rose—we hear the clatter of swords, and the laughter of beautiful and clever young women. The East in its Oriental sensuousness, Greece, Rome, France and England lighted by the last rays of setting chivalry gleam from his

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Does the influence which Shakespeare has exerted on mankind through three centuries mean anything to you? Are you reading him for daily Inspiration, for the development of Imagination, which the great Napoleon declared rules the world, for command of Language and Expression, which Shakespeare possessed more than any man ever born on this planet?

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